FOURTEENTH 2000 ANT Sealth ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

ON THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

REGISTERED IN

SCOTLAND

DURING THE

YEAR 1868;

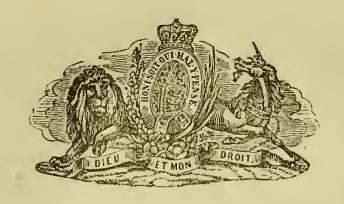
AND

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

VACCINATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



EDINBURGH:
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT.

TO THE

RIGHT HONBLE. H. AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE OF BIRTHS, Etc., Edinburgh, March 9, 1869.

SIR,

In conformity with the Seventh Section of the Scottish Registration Act (17° and 18° Vict. c. 80), I have the honour to submit to you a General Abstract of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in Scotland during the year 1868, in order that the same may be laid before Parliament.

As in last year's Report, I have directed that this Abstract should be accompanied by a short explanatory statement as to the health of the population during the year, the diseases which were prevalent, and some of the causes which seemed to affect the proportion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Being desirous of doing all in my power to aid the authorities in acquiring just views on vital statistics, so far as they bear on sanitary inquiries, I directed that the explanatory statement and tables appended to this Report, besides showing the proportion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Town and Rural Districts, should also give an analysis of the Town Districts, so as to point out the varying proportions of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the towns of Scotland, when divided into three classes according

to their population. This analysis indicates the remarkable fact, that just in proportion to the size of the town is the annual proportion of its Births, Deaths, and Marriages; that, as a general rule, the larger the town is, the greater is the proportion of its Births, Deaths, and Marriages; and that, as the towns get smaller, the proportions of each and all of these diminish till they merge in the low proportion peculiar to the Rural Districts.

Agreeably also to the Nineteenth Section of the Scottish Vaccination Act (26° and 27° Vict. c. 108), and in accordance with the arrangements referred to in my First Annual Report on Vaccination, I have the honour to submit to you my Fourth Annual Report on Vaccination, containing a general abstract of the number of children born during 1867 who have been successfully vaccinated, the number whose vaccination was postponed, and other particulars required by that Statute.

The success of the Scottish Vaccination Act may be said to have been complete, inasmuch as upwards of 97 per cent. of the surviving children of 1867 have either been vaccinated or otherwise accounted for under the provisions of the Statute. Never since the Registration Act came into operation, nor within the memory of man, has Small-pox been so rare in Scotland as during the past year, when the number of Deaths from that disease is believed to have been under 25.

I have honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

W. PITT DUNDAS,

Registrar-General.

REPORT TO THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL,

BY JAMES STARK, M.D., F.R.S.E.

SIR,

This Report refers to the Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered during the year 1868 in the 1018 districts into which Scotland was that year divided for the purposes of registration, and also to the vaccination

of the children whose births were recorded during the year 1867.

115673 Births, 69386 Deaths, and 21853 Marriages were registered in Scotland during the year 1868; and when these numbers are compared with the estimated population, it appears that the proportion of births considerably exceeded the average of the ten previous years, while that of the deaths and marriages fell below it.

BIRTHS.

115673 Births were registered in Scotland during the year 1868, being the largest annual number of births ever entered on the Scottish Registers. Since the beginning of 1863, the number of marriages, and their proportion to the population, largely increased; and the influence which an increasing proportion of marriages has on the population is now very perceptible in the annually increasing number of births entered in the Registers, and in the proportion of births to the population. During the ten previous years the birth-rate was in the proportion of 352 births in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population, or 3.52 per cent.;

TABLE I.—Population of Scotland, estimated to the middle of each year; Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered during each year from 1855 to 1868 inclusive; the Illegitimate Births, and the excess of Births over Deaths; also the per-centage of Births, Deaths, and Marriages to the Population.

YEAR.	Population estimated to the Middle	BIRT	HS.	DEATHS.	;MAR- RIAGES.	Excess of Births over		rtion to evo ersons livin	
	of each Year.	Total.	Illegit.		MIAGES.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1855	2,978,065	93,349	7,357	62,004	19,680	31,345	3.134	2.082	0.000
1856 1857	2,995,771 3,012,310	101,821 $103,415$	8,695 8,859	58,529 61,906	$20,740 \\ 21,369$	$\begin{array}{c c} 42,291 \\ 41,509 \end{array}$	3·395 3·433	$\begin{array}{c} 1.953 \\ 2.055 \end{array}$	0.692
1858	3,027,665	104,018	9,354	63,539	19,655	40,479	3.435	2.093	0.649
1859 1860	3,041,812 3,054,738	106,543 $105,629$	9,715 $9,736$	61,714	$egin{array}{c} 21,201 \ 21,225 \end{array}$	$44,829 \\ 37,459$	$\frac{3.502}{3.457}$	$2.028 \\ 2.231$	0.697
1861	3,066,633	107,009	9,929	62,341	20,896	44,668	3.484	2.032	0.681
$1862 \\ 1863$	3,083,989 3,101,345	107,069 $109,341$	10,376	67,195	$20,597 \ 22,234$	39,874 37,860	3.471 3.525	$2.178 \\ 2.305$	0.667
1864	3,118,701	112,445	11,197	74,303	22,675	38,142	3.602	2.382	0.727
1865 1866	3,136,057 3,153,413	113,126 $113,639$	11,262 11,560	70,821	$23,577 \\ 23,629$	$42,305 \\ 42,366$	3.607	$2.258 \\ 2.260$	0.751
1867	3,170,769	114,115	11,912	69,024	22,521	45,091	3.595	2.145	0.707
1868	3,188,125	115,673	11,266	69,386	21,853	46,287	3.628	2.176	0.685

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TABLE II.—Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland, and their Proportion to the Population, estimated to the middle of each year, during each Quarter of the Years 1858 to 1868 inclusive.

but during the past year the proportion was 362 births in every ten thousand, or 3.62 per cent.—the highest birth-rate ever noticed in Scotland.

Of 115673 births, 69118 were registered in the 128 Town Districts (which embrace all the towns with populations of 3000 and upwards at the census of 1861), while only 46555 births were entered on the Registers of

3.60 2.26 0.66 Per cent, 400.6 510.0 P.019 1868. 115673 69386 21853 28736 18036 5287 28393 16662 4804 27519 17760 6202 $\frac{31025}{16928}$ Mean per cent Tcn Years. 400.7 55°-3 3.52 2.19 0.70 3.51 2.49 0.65 3.78 2.22 0.69 3.40 1.90 0.61 3.41 2.14 0.84 3.59 2.14 0.70 3.52 2.51 0.66 3.51 2.07 0.82 3.51 1.90 0.63 Per cent. 3.83 2.20 0.70 490.0 55°-2 1867. 36°.5 $\begin{array}{c} 114115 \\ 69024 \\ 22521 \end{array}$ 3.66 27969 2.42 19981 0.71 5332 30393 17464 5602 27865 16473 6540 27888 15106 5047 No. 3.45 1.95 0.64 3.60 2.26 0.75 3.78 2.35 0.76 8.52 2.30 0.87 Per cent. 490.3 43°.5 38.0 1866. 71273 113639 29801 18556 6019 27765 18191 6894 28876 19075 5627 27197 15451 5089 3.60 2.25 0.75 3.65 2.65 0.69 3.86 2.17 0.72 2.02 0.68 3.42 2.17 0.91 Per cent. 43°.4 35°3 510.5 1865. 70821 23577 113126 3.47 27320 2.06 15907 0.64 5335 26866 17072 7137 30332 17066 5698 28608 20786 5407 No. 3.61 2.89 0.68 3.84 2.36 0.73 $\frac{3.49}{2.19}$ 3.60 2.38 0.72 Per cent. 35°.7 490.9 540.5 1864. 112445 | 5 74303 | 2 22675 | 0 45.0 29992 18445 5710 22576 22576 5333 27063 16131 4993 27213 17151 6639 3.44 2.47 0.66 3.42 2.32 0.84 3.40 2.03 0.62 3.82 2.31 0.71 Per cent. 3101345 53°.9 109341 71481 22234 26587 18016 6614 26733 19229 5126 26366 16273 4900 29655 17963 5594 No. $\frac{3.34}{1.84}$ $\frac{3.51}{2.51}$ 0.623.73 2.25 0.67 3·30 2·09 0·78 3.47 2.17 0.66 Per cent. 495.4 540.4 38°-8 1862. 450.0 107069 67195 20597 27089 19420 4763 25783 14235 4570 28728 17385 5185 25469 16155 6079 No. 3.30 2.33 0.61 Per cent. 3.80 2.07 0.69 3.41 1.74 0.59 $\frac{3.42}{1.95}$ 3.48 2.03 0.68 9..09 56.0 455.0 1861. 380.9 62341 20896 1000201 26146 13415 4480 26263 15035 6453 29200 15947 5327 25400 17944 4636 No. 0.55 0.65 0.65 0.65 0.65 3.26 1.82 0.59 3.31 2.08 0.86 Per cent. 3·71 2·38 0·69 3.46 2.23 0.69 48°-2 1860. 96.0530.0 $\begin{array}{c|c} 105629 \\ 68170 \\ 21225 \end{array}$ 28292 18182 5329 24914 13875 4514 25305 15890 6580 27118 20223 4802 N.0. 3.44 2.06 0.86 0.645 0.645 3.76 2.06 0.67 3.42 1.76 0.61 3.50 2.03 0.69 Per cent. 56°.4 390.7 500.1 1859. 61714 21201 106543 3·34 26089 2·19 15619 0·81 6535 3.30 25956 1.85 13340 0.54 4626 28510 15653 5150 25988 17102 4890 No. 3.45 2.29 0.59 3.44 2.10 0.65 Per cent. 380.2 56°.1 1858. 500.7 41°.4 25245 16549 6161 104018 63539 19655 24905 14012 4081 27846 15657 4927 26022 [732] 4486 SECOND QUARTER. FOURTH QUARTER. Mean Temperat. Mean Temperat. Mean Temperat. Mean Temperat. FIRST QUARTER. THIRD QUARTER. Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Marriages, YEAR.

the 890 Rural Districts, which embrace the remainder of the population of Scotland. This indicates a birth-rate equal to 398 births in every ten thousand persons, or 3.98 per cent. for the Town Districts; but only 320 births in every ten thousand persons, or 3.20 per cent. for the Rural Districts.

As it is, however, very desirable to show the close connection which exists between the proportion of births, deaths, and marriages in the different masses of the population, the Town Districts have been subdivided into three sections:—1st, the Eight Principal Towns, which have each above 20,000 inhabitants; 2d, the large towns, or those which have respectively from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; and 3d, the small towns, viz. those which contain from 3,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. (Table V.)

Now, it is a very remarkable fact, that just in proportion to the number of inhabitants massed together is the proportion of births, deaths, and marriages, as exhibited by this analysis of the vital statistics of Scotland for

1868. The greater the population of the town, the greater is the number and proportion of the births, of the deaths, and of the marriages, which all maintain a ratio to each other in the different divisions. Thus, take the proportion of births: it was 4·12 per cent. in the Eight Principal Towns, 3·94 per cent. in the large towns, 3·73 in the small towns, and 3·20 in

TABLE III.—Estimated Population, with the BIRTHS, DEATHS, and MARRIAGES registered in each of the Eight Divisious of Scotland during the Year 1868, and their proportion to the Population.

DIVIGIONA	Population estimated	BIRT	HS.	DEAT	HS.	MARRIAGES.		
DIVISIONS.	to middle of year.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	
Northern	132,879	3276	2:46	1802	1:35	559	0.42	
North-Western	161,239	4554	2.82	2550	1.57	702	0.43	
North-Eastern	380,130	12931	3.40	6633	174	2438	0.64	
East Midland	529,519	18624	3.21	11003	2 ·0 7	3501	0.66	
West Midland	243,275	8213	3.37	5044	2.07	1373	0.26	
South-Western	1,100,447	45087	4.09	28657	2.60	8559	0.77	
South-Eastern	427,623	16321	3.81	9640	2.25	3533	0.82	
Southern	213,013	6667	3.12	4057	1.94	1188	0.22	

Table IV.--Births, Illegitimate Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the Town and Rural Districts of Scotland in 1868, distinguishing the Sexes.

		TIMAT LATIO			OTA IRTH		GIT. THS.	Di	ЕАТН	IS.	GES.
	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	ILLE BIR	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	MA IA
Eight Principal Towns . Large Towns* Small Towns*	440623 127878 238769	517136 144962 266159	957759 272840 504928	20277 5466 9727	19228 5299 9121	39505 10765 18848	3839 884 1761	14140 3361 5456	13882 3323 5540	28027 6684 10996	8611 2100 3335
Total Town Districts . Rural Districts	807270 696496		1,735,527 1,452,598		33648 22650	69118 46555	6484 4782	22957 11716	22745 11968		14046 7817
SCOTLAND	1,503,766	1,684,359	3,188,125	59375	56298	115673	11266	34673	34713	69386	21853

^{*} The Large Towns have Populations from 10,000 to 20,000 persons. The Small Towns have Populations from 3,000 to 10,000.

the Rural Districts. And, to correspond with these, the proportion of deaths was 2.92 per cent. in the Eight Principal Towns, 2.45 in the large towns, 2.17 in the small towns, and 1.58 in the Rural Districts. The marriages accurately corresponded to these proportions, being at the rate of 0.88 per cent. in the Eight Principal Towns, 0.77 per cent. in the large towns, 0.66 per cent. in the small towns, and 0.53 per cent. in the Rural Districts.

These striking facts prove, that just in proportion to the massing together of human beings in one place is the candle of life more quickly burnt out. But to provide for this, there is a higher proportion of marriages, and a higher proportion of births. This may be regarded as an established law in vital statistics.

The proportion of births in each of the eight divisions into which the counties of Scotland are grouped corroborates the above conclusion, being lowest where the population is most scattered, and highest where the population is most crowded. Thus, in the Northern Division (Table III.) only 2.46 per cent. of births occurred, and in the North-Western 2.82 per cent.; but in the South-Eastern Division the birth-rate was in the proportion of 3.81 per cent., and in the great manufacturing and mining South-Western Division, 4.09 per cent. of births occurred.

Of the 115673 births, 104407 were legitimate, and 11266 were illegitimate,—indicating that 9.7 per cent. of the births were illegitimate. usual, the proportion of illegitimate births was greatest in the Rural Districts, least in the towns; for, while only 9.3 of the births were illegitimate in the Town Districts, 10.2 per cent. were illegitimate in the Rural Districts.

Table VI. shows the proportion of illegitimate births in the several divisions and counties of Scotland, and generally accords with the returns of former years. Thus, while the lowest proportion of illegitimate births is in the North-Western and Northern Divisions, respectively 6.1 and 6.3 per cent., the highest proportion is in the North-Eastern Division, viz. 15.2 per cent., and the next highest in the Southern Division, viz. 14.8 per cent. Three counties had under 5 per cent. of illegitimate births, viz. Shetland 4.1, Orkney 4.8, and Ross and Cromarty 4.5; while seven counties had above 12 per cent., viz. Elgin 13.9, Aberdeen 15.1, Kincardine 15.3, Dumfries, 15.4, Wigtown 16.4, Banff 17.1, and Kirkcudbright 17.3.

Table V.--Per-centage and Proportion of Births, Deaths, and Marriages to the Population in the Town and Rural Districts of Scotland in 1868; also the Per-centage of Illegitimate to Total Births.

		Per-c	entag	e to I	opula	tion.		Illegit. irths.	Proportion to Population.							
]	Births	•	Deaths.			Marriages.	cent. of I Total Bir	Births, One to every.			Deaths, One to every			Marriages, one to every	
	Mal.	Fem.	Both Sexs.	Mal.	Fem	Both Sexs.	Marr	Per-ce to To	Mal.	Fem.	Both Sexs	Mal.	Fem.	Both Sexs.	Marri One to	
8 Principal Towns . Large Towns Small Towns	4·60 4·27 4·07	3·71 3·65 3·42	4·12 3·94 3·73	3·21 2·61 2·28	2·68 2·29 2·08	2·92 2·45 2·17	0·88 0·77 0·66	9·7 8·2 9·3	21 23 24	26 27 29	24 25 26	31 37 43	37 43 48	34 40 46	111 129 151	
Total 128 Town Dists. 890 Rural Districts .	4 38 3·43	3·62 2·99	3·98 3·20	2·84 1·68	2·45 1·58	2·63 1·63	0·81 0·53	9·3 10·2	22 29	27 33	25 31	35 59	41 63	38 60	123 185	
SCOTLAND .	3.94	3.34	3.63	2.35	2.06	2.17	0.68	9.7	25	29	27	43	48	46	146	

Of the children born during the year, 59375 were boys and 56298 girls, showing that the proportion of the sexes at birth was 105.4 boys to

every 100 girls.

The greatest daily number of births occurred during the months of April, May, and June, when they ranged from 337 to 345 daily; the lowest number of births occurred during November and December, when they respectively averaged 285 and 301 daily. (Table XIV.)

DEATHS.

69386 Deaths were registered in Scotland during the year 1868, being in the proportion of 217 deaths in every ten thousand persons of the population, or 2·17 per cent. The average death-rate of the ten previous years was 2·19 per cent., so that the mortality of the year 1868 was below the Scottish mean.

The mean English death-rate is considerably higher than that of Scotland, averaging 225 deaths in every ten thousand persons, or 2.25 per cent. But during the year 1868 the English death-rate was in the proportion of 222 deaths in every ten thousand persons, or 2.22 per cent., so that it also was below its own average, though much above the average of Scotland.

It ought, however, to be remembered by those who are disposed to compare either the birth or the death-rate in the two countries as appearing on the Registers, that allowance ought to be made for those cases which escape registration altogether in England. What ought to be the amount of this allowance it is impossible to state; but as it appears from the estimate of the Census Commissioners of England for 1861, that no fewer than 35950 births annually escaped registration in that country between the years 1851 and 1861, the same disturbing cause may, and probably does, exist in the case of the deaths, and it will operate most extensively in the case of the large towns and of young children. If this supposition is correct, the existence in Scotland of a penalty as a means of enforcing registration may account for the better fulfilment of the provisions of the Registration Act.

Two facts may be stated which tend to show that a considerable proportion of the town deaths in England escape registration:—1st, the English death-rate is higher than that of Scotland, therefore it is only reasonable to expect that the mortality in her towns will be higher also, and that in the same ratio as the English deaths exceed those of Scotland;

TABLE VI.—Proportion of Illegitimate to every 100 Births in Scotland, its Divisions and Counties, during 1868.

DIVISIONS.	Per Cent. of Illegit.	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegit,	Counties.	Per Cent. of Illegit.	Counties.	Per Cent of Illegit.
SCOTLAND. NORTHERN DIVISION NORTH-WESTERN DO. NORTH-EASTERN DO. EAST-MIDLAND DO. WEST-MIDLAND DO. SOUTH-WESTERN DO. SOUTH-EASTERN DO. SOUTH-EASTERN DO.	9·7 6·3 6·1 15·2 10·4 7·5 8·5 8·6 14·8	Shetland Orkney Caithness Sutherland Ross & Cromarty Inverness Nairn Elgin Banff Aberdeen Kineardine	4·8 8·2 7·6 4·5 7·5 9·9 13·9 17·1 15·1	Forfar	10·9 8·1 10·2 9·5 7·8 6·9 7·4 7·1 7·3	Lanark Linlithgow Edinburgh Haddington Berwick Peebles Selkirk Roxburgh Dumfries Kirkeudbright Wigtown	8 6 8·5 11·2 7·3 8·7 11·2 15·4 17·3

2d, in every country the mortality in the Rural Districts bears a certain ratio to the mortality in the Town Districts, provided the whole number of deaths occurring in each is ascertained. In England the mean annual mortality of the Rural Districts is 2.01 deaths per cent. of population. In Scotland it is only 1.70 deaths per cent. This necessarily implies that the Town Districts of England must have a higher mortality than those of Scotland, and no doubt this would be the case were all the deaths in the English towns registered. The mean mortality of the English Towns is given as 2.45 deaths per cent. of population, while the ascertained mortality of the Scottish Towns is 2.58 deaths per cent.

The Town and Rural Districts of Scotland exhibited a striking difference in the proportion of deaths. Thus, of the 69386 deaths, 45702 occurred in the 128 Town Districts, and 23684 in the Rural Districts, giving an annual proportion of 2.63 deaths in every 100 of the population in the Town Districts, but only 1.63 per cent. in the Rural Districts. (Tables IV., V., and VII.) During the ten previous years, the mean annual death-rate of the Town Districts was 2.58 per cent.; that of the Rural Districts, 1.70 per cent. The mortality in the Town Districts was therefore in excess of the average; that of the Rural Districts much below it. This fact, however, is sufficiently accounted for by the fact, that a great proportion of the Town Districts were ravaged by a severe epidemic of Scarlatina, from which the

In Tables IV. and V. the Town Districts are analyzed, being divided into three classes according to their respective populations, and it is interesting to note, that just in proportion to the size of the town is the mortality,—a fact which of itself proves the correctness and completeness of the statistics. Thus, in the Eight Principal Towns, the mean mortality during the year was 2.92 deaths per cent. of population. In the large towns, with populations from 10,000 to 20,000 persons, the per-centage of deaths was 2.45; in the small towns, with populations from 3,000 to 10,000, the per-centage

of deaths was 2.17; while the Rural Districts had a death-rate of 1.63 per

cent. Here there was a regularly increasing ratio of deaths proportionate to the mass of human beings crowded together.

Table VII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per cent. in the Town and Rural Districts of Scotland, in each Quarter of the Years 1858 to 1858.

Drompromo	Popul enum	lation crated.	Quarter	Annual Rate of Mortality per cent. in each Quarter of the Years										of	
DISTRICTS.	1851.	1861.	ending	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	Mean Ten Years.	1868
Town Districts, containing towns of 3000 Inhabitants and upwards.	1,450,222	1,615,475	March June Sept. Dcc. YEAR	2·37 2·19 2·63	2·23 2·00 2·45	2·70 2·03 2·45	2·44 2·04 2·33	2·61 2·14 2·57	2·71 2·50 2·83	2·77 2·51 2·67	2·61 2·48 2·66	2·76 2·32 2·76	2·59 2·22 2·52		2·52 2·59 2·75
RURAL DISTRICTS, embracing the remainder of the Population.	1,438,520	1,446,819	March June Sept. Dec. YEAR	1·65 1·39 1·60	1·76 1·38 1·52	1.86 1.45 1.53	1.68 1.42 1.55	1·87 1·52 1·56	1·86 1·64 1·75	1·90 1·56 1·66	1.68 1.50 1.63	1·87 1·53 1·77	1·73 1·45 1·55	1·91 1·78 1·48 1·61 1·70	1·64 1·49 1·59

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION.

In a small country like Scotland, where emigration to England, Ireland, and the continent of Europe, goes on to a large extent, and of which no records can be kept, it is not possible to arrive at even an approximation to the true increase of the population, by deducting the numbers of those who emigrate to the Colonies, or to the States of America, from the excess of births over deaths. Still it may be stated, that the excess of births over deaths amounted during the year to 46287 persons; that of the 196321. persons who emigrated from the ports of Great Britain and Ireland at which there are emigration officers, 64961 were ascertained to be of Irish origin, 58268 English, 51956 Foreigners, 14954 Scottish, while in 6182 the place of birth was not ascertained. If 485 be added to the Scottish emigrants, as their proportion of the persons whose origin was not ascertained, the emigrants from Scotland would amount to 15439 persons, and that number deducted from the excess of births over deaths would leave 30848 as the increase of the population of Scotland during the year, being probably considerably above the actual increase.

MARRIAGES.

21853 Marriages were registered in Scotland during the year 1868, being in the proportion of 68 marriages in every ten thousand persons of the estimated population,—a proportion lower than the average of the ten previous years, when 70 marriages annually occurred in a like population; and very much below the proportion of the five previous years, during which the marriages in Scotland had greatly increased. This does not speak well for the activity of trade and commerce during the past year, seeing that the proportion of marriages affords the best test of the prosperity or dulness of our trades and manufactures.

Of the 21853 marriages, 14046 were contracted in the Town, and 7817 in the Rural Districts; indicating that in every ten thousand persons in each of these, 81 marriages occurred in the Town, but only 53 in the Rural Districts.

When the 128 Town Districts were divided into three groups according to the amount of the population in each town, just as was the case with the births and the deaths, it is found that the larger the town the higher was the proportion of marriages. Thus, in the Eight Principal Towns, marriages occurred in the proportion of 88 in every ten thousand persons; in the large towns 77 marriages occurred in a like population; in the small towns only 66 marriages occurred in a like population; while in the Rural Districts the proportion fell to 53 marriages.

HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

In so far as the deaths are concerned, the year 1868 may be said to have been a healthy year, with a mortality below the mean; but if the amount of sickness be taken into consideration, we arrive at the conclusion that the first half of the year was unusually healthy, and the latter half of the year just as unusually unhealthy. The unhealthiness of the population during the last two quarters of the year did not, however, increase the mortality of the Rural Districts above the mean; but in the Town Districts the increased amount of sickness largely increased the proportion

of deaths, so that during the last two quarters of the year, the town deaths rose high above their average. This result was attained, not by the prevalence and fatality of one disease, but of many, and even the same disease did not take the lead in adjoining towns. Thus, in one town the leading epidemic was Measles, in another Scarlatina, in another Hooping-cough, in another Diarrhæa, in another Fever. But in all the Town Districts, during the latter half of the year, the mortality from all the diseases was greater than usual, so that the increased mortality could

Continued Fever prevailed largely during 1868. In some places the leading type was Typhus (or Spotted) Fever; in others, the leading type was Enteric (Gastric or Typhoid) Fever. As a general rule, the leading type in the towns was Typhus; while in the country, Enteric Fever greatly preponderated. Scarlatina, in rather a virulent form, prevailed extensively over the country, and added largely to the number of deaths. Hooping-cough and Measles, excepting in particular districts, do not appear to have been more prevalent than usual. The extreme heat of the weather during the months of June, July, and August, caused the ordinary bowel complaints, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Cholera to be much more prevalent and fatal than usual; while the very sudden change from weather warmer than usual, to weather much colder than the average of former years, which occurred in the beginning of October, caused all affections of the respiratory organs to be more than usually prevalent and fatal during the latter months of the year.

One fact, however, merits special notice in this place, though it will be commented on at greater length elsewhere, and that is, that Small-pox has been almost unknown in Scotland during 1868. Even including the deaths from Varicella and Vaccinia, it is estimated that the deaths from Small-pox in Scotland during 1868 could not have exceeded 25, and were probably much below that number. Ever since the Vaccination Act was carried fully into operation, the deaths from Small-pox in Scotland have been dwindling down, and growing less from year to year, until the above

gratifying result is attained.

The remarks on the weather in Scotland will be delayed until we have completed the review of the mortality in the Eight Principal Towns.

TABLE VIII.—Population of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, estimated to the middle of each year, with the number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and their proportion to the Population, in each of the years 1855 to 1868 inclusive.

	Population	BIR	THS.	DEA	THS.	MARR	IAGES.
Years.	estimated to the middle of each year.	Number.	Per cent. to Population.	Number.	Per cent. to Population.	Number.	Per cent. to Population.
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867	826,648 836,633 846,628 856,613 866,698 876,683 886,668 897,507 907,549 917,591 927,633 937,675 947,717	28,245 31,885 32,869 32,555 33,018 32,945 34,331 34,443 35,895 37,072 38,075 38,552 39,012 39,513	3·41 3·81 3·88 3·80 3·80 3·75 3·79 3·83 3·95 4·05 4·10 4·11 4·11 4·11	22,740 22,248 23,361 23,420 22,345 26,028 23,130 24,965 27,030 28,828 28,499 27,448 26,511 28,031	2·75 2·65 2·76 2·73 2·57 2·95 2·60 2·78 2·97 3·14 3·07 2·92 2·79 2·92	6934 7411 7495 6863 7541 7660 7733 7694 8593 8884 9320 9450 8867 8606	0 84 0 88 0 88 0 80 0 87 0 87 0 87 0 87 0 95 0 94 0 96 1 00 0 93 0 90

EIGHT PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF SCOTLAND.

The Registrars of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, viz. of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, and Perth, send to the chief office in Edinburgh weekly returns of the births, deaths, and marriages. These towns are well scattered over the face of the country, and as their united populations amount very nearly to a third of the population of Scotland, and the returns in the case of the deaths specify the age, sex, condition, and cause of death, we can from them form a very good idea of the diseases which are prevailing over the country.

BIRTHS IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

39513 Births were registered in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the year 1868, being in the very high proportion of 412 births in every ten thousand persons, or 4·12 per cent. This is the highest proportion of births ever attained by the towns of Scotland, and is unquestionably due to the greatly increased proportion of marriages which first manifested itself in 1863, and continued increasing till last year. (Table VIII.)

The birth-rate, however, varied much in the several towns. (Table IX.) Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each of these towns, there were in the proportion of 311 births in Perth, 370 in Paisley, 376 in Edinburgh, 386 in Aberdeen, 419 in Glasgow, 453 in Leith, 457 in

Dundee, and 494 in Greenock.

Of the 39513 births, 35679 were legitimate, and 3834 illegitimate, indicating that 9.7 per cent. of the births were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births, however, varied greatly in the several towns. (Table IX.) Thus, in Greenock, only 5.8 per cent. of the births were illegitimate, in Leith 6.1 per cent., in Paisley 8.5, in Perth 9.1, in Edinburgh 9.5, in Glasgow 9.8, in Dundee 11.5, and in Aberdeen 12.4.

Of the children born in the Eight Towns during the year, 20266

Table IX.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the Year 1868, with their proportions to the estimated Population; also the Illegitimate Births, and their proportion to the Total Births.

	er e				Population	BIR	THS.		EGIT. THS	DEA	THS.	MARRIAGES	
	186	38.			estimated to the middle of 1868.	Num- ber.	Per Cent. to Pop.	Num- ber.	Per Cent. to Total Births.	Num- ber.	Per Cent. to Pop.	Num- ber.	Per Cent. to Pop.
Glasgow,	. ,				443,643	18609	4.19	1827	9.8	13825	3.11	3814	0.86
Edinburgh,					176,817	6649	3.76	641	9.5	4780	2.70	1779	1.00
Dundee,					100,096	4580	4.57	527	11.2	2919	2.91	870	0.87
Aberdeen,					75,292	2912	3.86	363	12.4	2027	2.69	692	0.91
Paisley, .	•				47,427	1758	3.70	151	8.5	1221	2.57	395	0.83
Greenock,		•	•		48,570	2402	4.94	140	5.8	1658	3.41	423	0.87
Leith, .			•		38,791	1759	4.53	108	6.1	975	2.51	411	1.08
Perth,					27,123	844	3.11	77	9.1	626	2:30	222	0.82
EIGHT T	EIGHT TOWNS,				957,759	39513	4.12	3834	9.7	28031	2.92	8606	0.90

were males, and 19247 females, showing that 105.2 boys were born for every 100 girls.

DEATHS IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

28031 Deaths were registered in the Eight Towns during the year 1868, being in the proportion of 292 deaths in every ten thousand persons, or 2.92 per cent. This is a high mortality for the towns, and above the average of the thirteen previous years, which yield a mean annual proportion of 2.82 deaths per cent. of the population. It was, however, much lower than the mortality of the same towns during the years 1864 and 1865, when Fever prevailed as an epidemic, and when the mortality reached the high respective proportions of 3.14 and 3.07 deaths per cent.

The death-rate varied greatly in the Eight Towns. Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each town, 230 deaths occurred in Perth, 251 in Leith, 257 in Paisley, 269 in Aberdeen, 270 in Edinburgh, 291 in

Dundee, 311 in Glasgow, and 341 in Greenock. (Table IX.)

A comparison of the death-rates in the several towns for the past ten years (Table X.) proves that the mortality in the Eight Towns does not rise and fall simultaneously, and it will immediately be shown that it is not the same epidemic diseases which take the lead in each. During the past year the mortality in Paisley and Perth was considerably below the mean of the ten previous years, that of Dundee was almost exactly at the average of the ten previous years, while all the other towns had a mortality in 1868 considerably above the average.

Of the 28031 persons who died in the Eight Towns during the year, 12728 or 45.4 per cent. were under 5 years of age. That proportion, however, varied greatly in the several towns, depending greatly on the kind of epidemic disease which prevailed among the children. Thus, in

Table X.—Proportion of Deaths in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during each of the Years 1858-1868 inclusive.

						Per-c	entage	of Dea	ths to t	lie Pop	ulation	١.		
Тот	vns.		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Mean Annual Mortality.	1868.
Glasgow . Edinburgh Dundee . Aberdeen Paisley . Greenoek Leith . Perth .		 :	3·05 2·49 2·64 2·20 2·67 2·59 2·26 2·67	2·83 2·19 2·53 2·28 2·49 3·34 1·98 2·24	3·19 2·50 3·20 2·97 2·90 2·76 2·64	2·75 2·44 2·60 2·40 2·54 2·52 2·12 2·62	2:86 2:77 2:79 2:59 2:64 3:06 2:38 2:35	3·24 2·60 2·87 2·35 2·56 4·13 2·47 2·46	3·27 2·69 3·25 2·85 3·20 4·19 2·48 3·28	3·28 2·78 3·11 2·63 2·97 3·57 2·52 2·69	2·98 2·74 3·19 3·09 2·83 3·14 2·42 2·28	2·SS 2·71 2·98 2·43 2·S1 2·95 2·76 2·11	3·03 2·59 2·91 2·58 2·76 3·24 2·41 2·53	3·11 2·70 2·90 2·69 2·57 3·41 2·51 2·30

Table XI.—Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, during the year 1869.

Towns.	Number of Children under Five years of Age, in 1868.	Deaths under Five years of Age.	Per-cent. of Deaths to Population under Five years.	Towns.	Number of Children under Five years of Age, in 1868.	Deaths under Five years of Age.	Per-cent, of Deaths to Population under Five years.
Glasgow,	61,587	6903	11·2	Paisley, Greenock, Leith, Perth,	6767	449	6·6
Edinburgh,	20,637	1741	8·4		7045	844	11·9
Dundee,	13,200	1349	10·2		5387	442	8·2
Aberdeen,	9376	801	8·5		3388	199	5·9

Perth 31.8 per cent. of the persons who died during the year were under 5 years of age, in Edinburgh 36.4 per cent., in Paisley 36.7, in Aberdeen 39.5, in Leith 45.3, in Dundee 46.2, in Glasgow 49.9, and in Greenock 50.9 per cent.

As this mode of calculating the comparative death-rate in children gives no idea whatever of the actual mortality, Table XI. is appended, showing the proportion of children under 5 years of age who died in each town during the year. From this Table it will be seen, that the mortality of children was lowest in Perth and Paisley, highest in Greenock and Glasgow. Thus, of every 100 children under 5 years of age living in each town, 5.9 died in Perth, 6.6 in Paisley, 8.2 in Leith, 8.4 in Edinburgh, 8.5 in Aberdeen, 10.2 in Dundee, 11.2 in Glasgow, and 11.9 in Greenock.

The Zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal to 7173 persons in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 26 per cent. of the mortality, or cut off 76 persons during the year in every ten thousand. This is a very high proportion, showing that the diseases which we style "epidemic" had been more than usually prevalent. This class of diseases falls with especial severity on the young of the population. Hence it appears that, of the 7173 persons who died from the Zymotic class of diseases, 66.4 per cent. were under 5 years of life,—also a larger proportion than usual, indicating that the prevalent epidemic diseases had been those which attack children.

The relative proportion of deaths from the Zymotic diseases varied greatly in the Eight Towns. Thus, in Perth 20·25 per cent. of the ascertained deaths were caused by these diseases, in Aberdeen 21·98 per cent., in Edinburgh 22·80, in Dundee 24·63, in Paisley 26·30, in Leith 26·70, in Glasgow 27·58, and in Greenock 32·11. If the deaths from the Zymotic class of diseases be compared with the populations, the towns would arrange themselves in the same order (Table XIII.), Perth showing the smallest mortality from these diseases, and Greenock the largest—indeed, the proportion of deaths from that class of diseases in Greenock is enormous.

In order to point out the fact that it is not the same epidemic which takes the lead in each town, but that the epidemic constitution, whatever it be, is under subjection to local causes, of which as yet we know nothing, we may shortly mention the epidemic diseases which took the lead in each of the Eight Towns.

In Glasgow, the most fatal epidemic was Hooping-cough, which caused 945 deaths. Scarlatina was nearly equally fatal, as it caused 916 deaths; after which came the Continued Fevers (Typhus, Enteric, etc.), causing 618 deaths; followed by Diarrhæa, 448 deaths.

In Edinburgh, Scarlatina was the most fatal of the epidemics, causing 340 deaths; after which came the Continued Fevers, 174 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 171 deaths.

In Dundee, Measles was the most fatal of the epidemics, causing 191 deaths; then the Continued Fevers, 155 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 117 deaths.

In Aberdeen, Measles was the most fatal of the Zymotic class, causing 134 deaths; after which came Hooping-cough, with 69 deaths; the Continued Fevers, with 57 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 56 deaths.

In Paisley, Scarlatina was by far the most fatal of the epidemics, causing 111 deaths; then follows the Continued Fevers, 72 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 42 deaths.

In Greenock, Hooping-cough was the most fatal epidemic, causing 146

deaths; after which followed Scarlatina, 96 deaths; the Continued Fevers, 82 deaths; and Diarrhœa, 63 deaths.

In Leith, Scarlatina was by far the most fatal of the epidemics, causing 131 deaths; then followed the Continued Fevers, 36 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 30 deaths.

In Perth, Hooping-cough was the most fatal epidemic, causing 31 deaths; after which came the Continued Fevers, 25 deaths; Scarlatina, 19 deaths; and Diarrhæa, 17 deaths.

Tables XII. and XIII. show the proportion which the leading diseases and classes of disease in each town bear to the population and to the total deaths, allowance being made in both tables for those cases where the cause of death was not ascertained.

Taking the mortality of the Eight Towns in the aggregate, it appears that of the Zymotic class of diseases Scarlatina was the most fatal, causing 1704 deaths, or 6·18 per cent. of the mortality; Hooping-cough coming next with 1409 deaths, or 5·11 per cent. of the mortality; then the Continued Fevers (Typhus, Enteric, etc.), with 1219 deaths, or 4·42 per cent. of the mortality; and the Diarrhæa, with 944 deaths, or 3·42 per cent. of the mortality.

It is only of late years that the British physicians have recognised the different forms of Continued Fever, so as to be able to distinguish them, and hence resulted the idea that these fevers had changed their type. From the appended tables it will be seen that all the varied forms of Continued Fever prevail at one and the same time among the people. But in certain years, or in certain localities, one or other form becomes the leading

TABLE XII.—Per-centage of Deaths from different Diseases to the Total Death in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, allowing for the causes not specified.

								A TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
	Glasgow.	Edinburgh	Dundee.	Aberdeen.	Paisley.	Greenock.	Leith.	Perth.
I. Zymotic Diseases III. Tubercular Diseases 1V. Brain Diseases V. Heart, etc., Diseases VI. Respiratory Organs VII. Digestive Organs XII. Debility and Premature Birth XV. Old Age XVII. Violent Deaths	27.58 18.43 6.94 3.14 19.35 7.29 5.30 2.93 2.72	22·80 16·11 10·70 6·42 14·08 6·46 4·92 5·57 3·42	24·63 17·26 8·24 4·49 16·25 6·63 7·54 5·33 2·63	21·98 18·49 10·09 4·84 13·19 7·29 5·34 6·44 3·19	26:30 20:08 8:48 8:11 12:60 7:31 4:11 6:97 2:35	32·11 16·24 7·57 4·94 14·00 7·19 4·56 3·27 3·27	26·70 13·71 8·55 4·64 14·94 7·52 6·49 4·64 4·74	20·25 17·04 9·97 7·56 11·89 5·78 4·50 8·85 3·53
Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria HOOPING-COUGH Croup Diarrhœa Dysentery Cholera All Fevers Viz. Typhus Enteric Relapsing Continued Infantile Dropsy Caneer PHTHISIS Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions BRONCHITIS Pneumonia Teething	0·04 2 68 6·73 0·69 6·94 1·17 3·29 0·19 0·17 4·54 2·48 1·66 0·13 0·09 0·18 0·93 1·15 13·19 1·19 1·53 1·78 14·07 3·80 1·92	0·00 0·71 7·18 1·16 2·49 1·62 3·61 0·48 0·27 3·67 2·31 1·28 0·02 0·04 0·02 0·82 2·40 10·68 2·66 2·95 1·56 9·31 2·61 0·84	0·03 6·70 1·47 0·66 1·79 1·37 4·10 0·77 0·77 5·44 3·89 1·10 0·03 0·07 0·35 1·89 1·15 12·70 1·93 2·10 2·38 10·80 3·54 3·68	0.05 6.69 2.44 0.24 3.44 0.54 2.79 0.64 0.19 2.84 1.09 1.55 0.05 1.05 0.10 1.74 2.69 12.64 1.94 2.44 2.74 9.04 2.69 1.89	0·00 0·59 9·31 0·75 1·93 1·85 3·52 0·42 0·33 6·05 2·86 2·36 0·42 0·16 0·25 1·93 1·51 13·53 2·18 3·53 2·18 3·53 2·18 2·60 2·10	0·12 2·24 6·16 0·\$3 9·\$7 2·24 4·04 0·12 0·51 5·27 3·87 1·34 0·06 0·00 0·00 0·89 0·83 11·43 2·05 1·22 1·28 9·76 3·08 2·31	0.00 0.20 13.50 0.51 2.68 1.44 3.09 0.41 0.30 3.70 1.65 1.65 0.00 0.30 0.10 0.92 1.23 7.32 1.13 2.88 1.85 9.89 3.60 2.16	0·16 1·28 3·05 0·48 4·98 1·44 2·73 0·32 0·16 4·02 2·89 0·48 0·00 0·65 0·00 1·28 2·41 12·21 3·37 2·60 1·12 8·52 2·09 1·61

type. Thus, of the 1219 deaths from Fevers in the Eight Towns during the year, 708 were attributed to Typhus or Spotted Fever, 417 to Enteric (also called Typhoid and Gastric Fever), 26 to Relapsing Fever, 26 to Simple Continued Fever, and 42 to Infantile Fever—which last, in fact, is Enteric Fever in the child. But the proportions in which these varied forms occurred differed widely in the several towns; for, while Typhus or Spotted Fever appears to have decidedly taken the lead in Dundee, Greenock, and Perth, Enteric or Typhoid Fever took the lead in Aberdeen, while in Leith the deaths from each were equal.

Of the other Zymotic diseases in the Eight Towns not taken notice of above, Measles caused 776 deaths, Diphtheria 204, Croup 367, Dysentery 98, Cholera 78, Influenza 77, Metria or Childbed Fever 76, Erysipelas 85, Rheumatic Fever 40, Syphilis (of which 69 cases were congenital) 90, Noma 6, Purpura 10, Ague 3, Worms 5, Pyæmia 4, and Small-pox 11, but as the deaths occurring from Varicella and Vaccinia are tabulated under

this head, the real deaths attributable to Small-pox are only 6.

Of the diseases of Uncertain Seat, Cancer in the Eight Towns caused 416 deaths, Undefined Dropsy 309, Abscess 55, Hæmorrhage (of which the seat was not stated) 42, Mortification 47, Ulcer 13, Fistula 6, and Gout 4. It is somewhat remarkable, that the deaths from Cancer should be double in Aberdeen and Edinburgh to what they are in other towns. The same curious fact was remarked last year also.

The Tubercular class of diseases caused 4864 deaths in the Eight

Table XIII.—Per-centage of Deaths from different Diseases to the Population in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, allowing for the causes not specified.

			o on a second of				engent ong the property	TATE TO ARREST TO THE
ACTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	Glasgow.	Edinburgh.	Dundce.	Aberdeen.	Paisley.	Greenock.	Leith.	Perth.
I. Zymotic Diseases III. Tubercular Diseases IV. Brain Diseases V. Heart, etc., Diseases VI. Respiratory Organs VII. Digestive Organs XII. Debility and Premature Birth XV. Old Age XVII. Violent Deaths	3·116 0·859 0·574 0·216 0·095 0·603 0·227 0·165 0·091 0·084	2·703 0·616 0·435 0·289 0·173 0·380 0·174 0·133 0·150 0·092	2·916 0·718 0·503 0·244 0·130 0·470 0·193 0·220 0·155 0·076	2·692 0·591 0·497 0·271 0·130 0·355 0·196 0·107 0·173 0·086	2·574 0·677 0·517 0·220 0·080 0·324 0·188 0·106 0·177 0·060	3·413 1·096 0·554 0·258 0·168 0·477 0·245 0·155 0·111 0·111	2·513 0·671 0·344 0·150 0·116 0·375 0·189 0·163 0·116 0·119	2·308 0·464 0·390 0·210 0·173 0·272 0·132 0·103 0·202 0·081
Small-pox Measles Searlatina Diphtheria HOOPING-COUGH Croup Diarrhœa Dysentery Cholera All Fevers Viz. Typhus Enteric Relapsing Continued Infantile Dropsy Cancer PHTHISIS Apoplexy Paralysis Convulsions BRONCHITIS Pneumonia Teething	0:001 0:083 0:209 0:021 0:216 0:036 0:102 0:006 0:005 0:141 0:077 0:051 0:004 0:003 0:006 0:029 0:036 0:411 0:039 0:048 0:055 0:438 0:118 0:060	0.000 0.019 0.194 0.031 0.067 0.044 0.097 0.013 0.007 0.035 0.000 0.035 0.000 0.022 0.065 0.288 0.071 0.079 0.042 0.251 0.070 0.022	0·001 0·195 0·043 0·019 0·052 0·039 0·119 0·022 0·022 0·157 0·113 0·001 0·002 0·010 0·054 0·033 0·370 0·055 0 060 0·068 0·315 0·103	0·001 0·180 0·065 0·006 0·092 0·014 0·075 0·017 0·005 0·042 0·001 0·002 0·047 0·072 0·340 0·052 0·065 0·074 0·052 0·074 0·052 0·075	0·000 0·015 0·240 0·019 0·049 0·047 0·090 0·010 0·008 0·155 0·074 0·061 0·004 0·069 0·069 0·039 0·348 0·056 0·090 0·008	0.004 0.076 0.214 0.028 0.320 0.076 0.138 0.004 0.017 0.179 0.131 0.046 0.002 0.000 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.030 0.041 0.043 0.070 0.041 0.043 0.078	0.000 0.005 0.339 0.013 0.067 0.036 0.077 0.010 0.007 0.093 0.042 0.000 0.007 0.002 0.023 0.031 0.184 0.028 0.072 0.046 0.248 0.090 0.054	0·003 0·029 0·070 0·011 0·114 0·033 0·062 0·007 0·003 0·092 0·067 0·011 0·000 0·014 0·009 0·055 0·282 0·077 0·058 0·025 0·048 0·036

Towns, and thus constituted 17.66 per cent. of the mortality, or cut off 51 persons during the year in every ten thousand persons. This is about the

usual proportion.

Of the diseases belonging to this class, Consumption or Phthisis was the most fatal, causing in the Eight Towns 3402 deaths, or 12·35 per cent. of the mortality, or 36 deaths during the year in every ten thousand persons. The proportion of persons dying from Consumption in each of the towns was very different. Thus, of the specified deaths in each town, 7·32 per cent. died in Leith, 10·68 per cent. in Edinburgh, 11·43 in Greenock, 12·21 in Perth, 12·64 in Aberdeen, 12·70 in Dundee, 13·19 in Glasgow, and 13·53 in Paisley. If compared with the population, however, it appears that, of every ten thousand persons in each town, 18 died from Consumption in Leith, 28 in Perth, 29 in Edinburgh, 34 in Aberdeen, 35 in Paisley, 37 in Dundee, 39 in Greenock, and 41 in Glasgow.

Of the other diseases belonging to the Tubercular class, Hydrocephalus

caused 855 deaths, Tabes Mesenterica 363, and Scrofula 244.

Diseases of the brain and nervous system caused 2254 deaths in the Eight Towns, or 8·18 per cent. of the general mortality. These proportions were extremely varied in the several towns. Thus, in Glasgow only 6·94 per cent. of the deaths were from brain diseases, in Greenock 7·57 per cent., in Dundee 8·24, in Paisley 8·48, in Leith 8·55, in Perth 9·97, in Aberdeen 10·09, and in Edinburgh 10·70 per cent. As compared with the population, the mortality from that class of diseases was lowest in Leith and highest in Edinburgh.

Of these diseases of the brain and nervous system, Paralysis caused 563 deaths in the Eight Towns, Apoplexy 482, Convulsions 489, Cephalitis 134, Epilepsy 56, Insanity 33, Tetanus 18, Delirium Tremens 31, Chorea

4, and undefined Disease of the Brain 444 deaths.

1163 deaths were attributed to disease of the heart and blood-vessels,

which thus constituted 4.22 per cent. of the mortality.

Inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs (not including Consumption, Hooping-cough, Influenza, or Croup) caused 4611 deaths in the Eight Towns, and thus constituted 16.74 per cent. of the mortality, or 49 deaths in every ten thousand persons. This class of diseases is particularly fatal to the very young, seeing that 52 per cent. of the persons who died from this class were under 5 years of age.

Of the deaths under this class, 3257 were caused by Bronchitis, 923 by Pneumonia, 150 by Asthma, 51 by Laryngitis, 54 by Pleurisy, and 176 by

undefined Disease of the Lungs.

The deaths from the inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs were lowest in Perth and highest in Glasgow. Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each town, there died from this class of diseases 27 in Perth, 32 in Paisley, 35 in Aberdeen, 37 in Leith, 38 in Edinburgh, 47 in Dundee, 48 in Greenock, but 60 in Glasgow. Even if compared with the total deaths, the several towns arrange themselves in almost the same order, viz. Perth with the smallest mortality, Glasgow with the highest. (Table XIII.)

Year after year it appears that about a third of the annual deaths are caused through affections of the respiratory organs. Thus, if to the deaths from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, be added all the deaths from Influenza, Croup, Hooping-cough, and Phthisis, there is a total of 9826 deaths in the Eight Towns through diseases affecting the respiratory organs, or 35.6 per cent. of the total ascertained deaths. The pro-

portion of deaths from these lung affections has therefore been somewhat

above the average during the past year.

Diseases of the organs of digestion caused 1942 deaths in the Eight Towns, or 7 per cent. of the mortality. The proportion of deaths in the different towns from that class of diseases was wonderfully close, though lower in Perth than the rest.

Teething was the most fatal of the diseases ascribed to this class, causing 537 deaths in the Eight Towns, Enteritis caused 334 deaths, Disease of the Stomach 314, Disease of the Liver 280, Jaundice 64, and Inflammation of the Liver 33. Heus caused 99 deaths, Peritonitis 78, Ulceration of the Intestines 42, Hernia 41, Gastritis 36, Ascites 30.

Of the other diseases or classes of disease, Disease of the Kidney caused 412 deaths, Diseases of the Organs of Generation 231 deaths, Rheumatism and Diseases of the Joints and Bones 156 deaths, Diseases of the Skin 28, Malformations 44, Debility from Premature Births, etc., 1461, Atrophy 225,

Old Age without marked disease 1178.

Including the 76 deaths from Childbed Fever, 226 mothers died in giving birth to their children, showing that one mother died for every 174 children born alive, or 57 mothers in every ten thousand who bare children

that year.

818 deaths were ascribed to violent causes, being very nearly 3 per cent. of the deaths. In proportion to the deaths, Leith had by far the highest proportion of deaths from violence, while Paisley had the lowest. In proportion to the population, Leith had also the much highest proportion, and Paisley the lowest. Thus, in every ten thousand persons in each town, 6.0 died from violent causes in Paisley, 7.6 in Dundee, 8.1 in Perth, 8.4 in Glasgow, 8.6 in Aberdeen, 9.2 in Edinburgh, 11.1 in Greenock, and 11.9 in Leith.

Of the violent deaths, 345 were caused by Fractures and Contusions, 127 by Drowning, 69 by Burns and Scalds, 24 by Poison, 24 by Hanging, 63 by Suffocation, 64 by Want of Breast Milk, 35 by Intemperance, 9 by Cuts and Stabs, 5 by Gunshot Wounds, 1 by Neglect, and 1 by Privation of Food, while 50 were ascribed to violent causes not included in the above.

MARRIAGES IN THE EIGHT TOWNS.

8606 Marriages were registered in the Eight Towns during the year 1868, being in the proportion of 90 marriages in every ten thousand persons. This is the exact mean of the ten previous years, but is greatly below that of the five previous years, for in 1865 and 1866 the proportion of marriages

rose to 100 in every ten thousand persons. (Table IX.)

The falling off in the proportion of marriages appeared to be greatest in the manufacturing towns. Thus, in Paisley only 83 marriages occurred in every ten thousand persons, in Glasgow 86, and in Dundee and Greenock each only 87 in a like population; whereas, in the non-commercial town of Aberdeen, the proportion of marriages was 91, and in Edinburgh 100 in every ten thousand persons.

WEATHER AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE MORTALITY.

In Scotland the weather has a powerful influence on the mortality, even the diseases to which we assign the term of "epidemics" being equally

with the other diseases under its influence. Excess of heat, as well as a low temperature, seem to act injuriously on the health of the population; and during the past year the evil influence of both of these was distinctly traceable in the deaths.

The weather during 1868 was peculiar. No truly wintry weather occurred during the first quarter of the year, frost and snow being almost unknown over all the lower lying portions of the country. During the second quarter, instead of suffering as usual from the cold and easterly winds, balmy south-westerly and westerly breezes were the prevalent aërial currents. The third quarter was characterized by an unusually high temperature and drought; while the fourth quarter was colder than usual, and that cold was more intensely felt, and acted more injuriously, from contrast with the unusual heat which had preceded it.

The mean temperature of the first quarter during the ten previous years was 37°.9 Fahr., and that temperature was accompanied by a mean annual mortality of 2.49 deaths in every 100 persons. (Table II.) During the unusually mild first quarter of 1868, the mean temperature was 40°.6 or 2°.7 degrees higher temperature, and the mean mortality was only 2.26 deaths in every 100 of the population. In other words, the milder winter weather of 1868 saved the lives of 1833 persons in Scotland during

the first quarter of that year.

The mean temperature of the second quarter is wonderfully uniform from year to year, averaging 49°·7 in Scotland, and the difference between one year and another is chiefly caused by the keenness and strength of the east winds. In average seasons these winds blow with cutting severity, and with the above mean temperature produce an average annual death-rate of 2·22 deaths per 100 persons. During the second quarter of 1868, however, the average temperature was 51°·0: even when the east winds did blow they wanted their usual velocity and keenness, the south-west and westerly balmy breezes were much more prevalent than usual, and the mortality was consequently only at the rate of 2·12 deaths in every 100 of the population. In other words, the less severe spring weather of 1868 saved the lives of 796 persons in Scotland during the second quarter, who would have perished had the weather maintained its usual character.

The third or summer quarter, has, on the average of years, a mean temperature of 55°·3, and a mean death-rate of 1.90 deaths per 100 of population. In Scotland the third quarter is generally the healthiest, because the heat is rarely oppressive, and the mean temperature of the warmest month seldom reaches 60° Fahr. But in tropical and other countries where the summer heats are excessive, the third quarter is the most fatal of the year, because the heat induces all kinds of bowel complaints and miasmatous fevers. According, whenever the mean temperature in Scotland rises to or above 55°, bowel complaints become prevalent, and increase and prove fatal just in proportion to the rise of the mean temperature above that point. During the third quarter of 1868 the mean temperature was 57°.4, that of July having been 60°4, that of August 58°5, and the deaths over the country so increased under this unusual heat that the death-rate was 2.09 deaths in every 100 of the population. In other words, the increased and unusual heat during the third quarter so increased the deaths, that 1514 died in Scotland during that quarter more than would have died had the usual cooler temperature prevailed, and this increased mortality was chiefly due to the increased prevalence and fatality of the bowel complaints.

During the fourth or autumnal quarter the mean temperature falls, and

the lower temperature increases the number and proportion of deaths. The fourth quarter, on a ten years' average, has a mean temperature of 41°·9, and a mean mortality of 2·14 deaths in every 100 persons of the population. The fourth quarter of 1868 was only about half a degree of temperature colder than usual, but its hurtful effect was rendered more powerful from the circumstance that the heat which preceded it was greater than usual. Though the mean temperature, therefore, was only 41°·5, the mortality was at the rate of 2·22 deaths in every 100 of the population. In other words, the lower temperature, combined with the more sudden change

5							<u>مَّا</u>	ක එ ක	
logical Regis- 1868.	YEAR.	91.0 12.0 53.9 4.14 12.5	47.6	45.0 42.6 84 .281	175 43.03		29.822 79 198	115673 69386 21853	316 189 83
the R year 18	DEC.	59.5 16.0 45.0 36.9 8.8	75.4	89.2 87.5 90 97.6	19	6.8	29.312 9 13	9345 6603 2595	301 213 112
ports of of the	Nov.	62.5 17.8 43.9 34.6	39.2 91.3	37.5 35.2 87 87	. 13	6.8	29.955 10 11	8561 5730 2183	285 191 104
ns of trily Rej	Ocr.	66.0 23.0 51.3 38.5 12.8	44.8 125.8	42:7 40:7 87 87 -254	3.71	5.9	29.772 3 20	9618 5427 1424	310 175 64
5 Static Quarte ng each	SEPT.	86.5 29.0 59.5 46.9 12.6	53.2 130.8	50.7 48.6 86 .343	13 3.34	6.9	29.903 14 9	9194 5176 1275	306 172 58
deduced from Observations made at 55 Stations of the Meteorological Stations having been published in the Quarterly Reports of the Regis-Deaths, and Marriages registered duving each month of the year 1868.	AUG.	91.0 38.0 65.5 51.5 14.0	58.5	55.2 52.6 83 83 -398	16	6.6	29.808 8 16	9341 5851 1351	301 189 64
ons ma blished egister	July.	88 350 695 51.3 18.3	60.4 143.4	56.2 53.0 78 -403	02.0	5.5 275	30.058 8 14	9858 5635 2078	318 182 90
servati seen pu riages r	JUNE.	84.0 32.5 63.8 47.5 16.3	55.6 135.4	51.7 48.2 77 -339	1:14	5.8 264	30.034 30.034 21	10341 5509 3330	345 184 151
aving bard Mar	Max.	74.3 22.0 58.9 44.0 14.9	51.4	48.3 45.3 80 .303	15.2	6.4	29.882 6 16	10442 5665 999	337 18 3 47
duced fitions heaths, an	APE.	69.0 22.3 52.4 52.4 12.8	46.0	43.3 40.6 84 84 -254	3:31	7.2	29.852 7 16	10242 5754 1331	341 192 60
868, der the Sta ths, De	MAR.	63.0 18.8 48.8 36.8 12.0	42.8	40.4 37.9 85 85 -229	4.22	0.6	29.749 1 23	10012 6033 1248	323 195 56
year 1 each of r of Bin	Feb.	60.0 15.0 46.6 36.7	41.6	39·3 37·1 86 -221	18	6.5	29.799	9145 5683 1385	315 192 69
for the ars for Numbe	JAN.	56.0 12.0 41.9 33.0 8.9	84. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	56.1 54.3 89 89	5.53	53	29.742 10 14	9579 6320 2654	309 204 115
TABLE XIV.—Meteorology of Scotland for the year 1868, Society of Scotland, the particulars for each of the trar-General for 1868; also the Number of Births,	1868.	Highest Temperature in shade Lowest Temperature in do	Mean Temperature	Wet-bulb Temperature	Number of Rainy Days (inches)	Amount of Cloud	Mean Barometer (inches) Easterly Winds (days) Westerly Winds (days)	Births	Daily Births

^{*} As few or no Marriages are contracted in Scotland on Saturday or Sunday, these days are excluded from each month in calculating the daily number of Marriages.

from heat to cold, caused 673 more persons to lose their lives during the quarter than would have died had the weather been as usual.

These striking facts prove how closely our health and lives are dependent

on the kind of weather which prevails.

Table XIV. shows the leading points of the meteorology of Scotland during each month of the year 1868, and their influence on the general deaths. It will be seen that as the weather improved from January to May, the daily deaths diminished from 204 in January to 183 in May; that they increased under the summer heats, so that they rose to 189 deaths daily during August; that the lowest mortality was attained in the cool month of September, when the deaths numbered 172 daily; and that they increased with the descent of temperature, till they attained the high number of 213 deaths daily during the month of December.

Table XV. shows the connection between weekly temperature and the weekly deaths in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, and still more strikingly proves the close dependence of the mortality on the kind of weather which prevails. In reading that table of the weekly deaths, it must be remembered that, if the extreme heat or extreme cold occurred at the end of the week, the deaths caused by that extreme heat or extreme cold would be entered on the Registers of the subsequent week. But if that heat or that cold occurred during the earlier days of the week, the mortality caused

thereby is entered on the Registers during the same week.

Look, then, first at the influence of extreme heat on the general mortality. In ordinary seasons, when the heat is moderate and not extreme, the deaths diminish slowly, gradually, and pretty regularly from March till September. But when great heat occurs the deaths largely increase, from the increase and fatality of bowel complaints.

The warmest week in Scotland was the 32d week, or that ending the 8th of August, when the highest temperature was 87°.7 in the shade, and the mean temperature 65°.5. The deaths for the second and third weeks

TABLE XV.—Deaths, Temperatures, and Fall of Rain, in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during each Week of the Year 1868.

o. 7eek.	of Week ordin	ing DEATHS.	ТЕ	IPERAT	URE.	RAIN, in	No. Week.	Week en	ding	DEATHS.	Тех	IPERAT	URE.	RAIN,	
N Jo	Tr con cara	5		Mean.	Highest	Lowest.	inches	of V				Mean.	Highest	Lowest.	inches
				0	0	0						0	0	0	
1	January	4	481	34.3	47.0	22.5	0.254	27	July	4	494	61.6	86.0	42.0	0.000
$\frac{1}{2}$	o and the j	ıî	554	36.8	48.0	26.0	0.481	28		11	484	59.6	81.8	44.9	0.070
3		18	553	43.0	55.5	30.8	2.333	29		18	491	61.7	85.7	47.9	0.152
4		25	561	35.7	55.1	18.0	1.892	30		25	585	61.1	82.6	43.0	0.236
5	February	1	544	43.2	55.0	30.6	2.388	31	August	1	582	62.5	81.0	45.0	0.034
6	· ·	8	526	39.9	50 0	29.0	1 837	32		8	618	65.5	87.7	51.3	0.552
7		15	504	43.4	54.9	25.6	0.735	33		15	545	59.3	72.0	47.6	3.181
8		22	501	42.0	52.0	30.0	1.272	34		22	533	58.5	76.0	44.1	1.177
9		29	568	47.0	59.0	32.0	0.763	35	~	29	469	55.2	69.2	45.6	0.812
10	March	7	542	42.1	53.0	29.7	1.359	36	Septembe		506	58.4	75.7	41.0	0.403
11		14	548	44.0	60.0	31.0	1.002	37		12	431	56.1	84.3	37.0	0.260
12		21	539	45.5	58.5	32.1	0.725	38		19	496	50.0	61.7	32.4	0.602
13	4 .1	28	529 532	42.5	60.0	27.4	0.742	39	0-4-1	26	495	53.4	69.5	38.0	1.396
14	April	4	$\begin{array}{c c} 352 \\ 490 \end{array}$	49·3 42·5	62·0 57·0	35.0	0.000	40 41	Oetober	$\frac{3}{10}$	524 480	49.9	64.8	31.0	1.334
15]1]8	552	48.1	68.0	28·0 30·1	$0.558 \ 0.238$	42		17	538	47.3	61.0	35·1 34·0	$0.572 \\ 0.753$
16		18 25	522	48.1	60.0	37.7	1.649	43		24	503	41.4	57.0	28.0	0.733
17	May	29	522	48.5	65.2	32.9	0.786	44		31	560	45.2	60.2	31.8	1.014
18 19	May	$\tilde{\tilde{9}}$	523	48.7	68.2	29.5	0.280	45	Novembe		492	41.5	61.0	23.0	1.649
$\begin{vmatrix} 19 \\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$		16	560	52.5	67.0	30.0	0.431	46	1101011106	14	588	37.7	53.0	25.0	0.334
$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$		23	502	53.4	71.0	34.3	0.955	47		$\frac{1}{21}$	627	38.2	51.9	25.0	0.109
22		$\frac{20}{30}$	521	55.3	72.7	43.0	0.581	48		$\overline{28}$	609	40.6	53.0	30.1	0.388
23	June	6	507	55.0	70.3	41.1	0.212	49	December		614	43.5	55.0	31.0	1.332
24	3 1110	13	505	54.8	75.2	38.0	0.081	50		12	575	42.6	57.0	25.0	1.553
25		20	485	57.0	79.6	39.2	0.247	51		19	583	42.9	57.1	29.0	1.606
26		27	518	58.4	74.8	45.6	0.371	52		26	596	40.0	57.0	30.6	1.590

of July had been 484 and 491 weekly in the Eight Towns; but in the week specified they numbered 618, being a number very much higher than during any previous week of the year 1868.

On the week ending the 29th of August the mean temperature had declined to 55°2, and the deaths diminished to 469. But during the next week, that ending 5th September, the mean temperature had risen to 58°4,

and with it the weekly deaths rose to 506.

The effect of cold was equally apparent. November was the coldest of the closing months of the year. During the week ending 7th November the mean temperature was 41°·5, and the weekly deaths 492. During the next week, that ending November 14th, the mean temperature fell to 37°·7, and with it the deaths rose to 588. The cold continuing, the next, or third, week of November was equally fatal to the population, and produced 627 deaths. But during the three closing weeks of the year, when the mean temperature continued ranging from 40° to 42°·9, the deaths were only 575, 583, and 596.

Table XVI., again, shows the influence of the weather on the monthly mortality of the different diseases in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland.

Let us first look at the influence of heat on the mortality.

In May, with its mean temperature of 52°·6, the deaths in the Eight Towns numbered 72 daily. In June the mean temperature rose to 56°·8, and with it the deaths increased to 75 daily. July, with its mean temperature of 61°·0, yielded 76 deaths daily; and August, with its mean temperature of 59°·8, yielded 77 deaths daily. During September the mean temperature fell to 54°·1, and the deaths immediately fell to 69 daily. Let us see what diseases produced this increase of deaths during the months when the heat was greater than usual.

Table XVI. shows that in the Eight Towns the deaths from the Zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases, which numbered 520 in May, rose to 537 in June, to 666 in July, and to 781 in August; but

Table XVI.—Showing the connection between certain Atmospheric Phenomena, especially Mean Temperature, and the Deaths from certain Diseases and classes of Disease, in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland, during each month of the year 1868.

1			The state of the s				P. Control of the Con					
1868	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oet.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean Temperature, Highest Temperature, Lowest Temperature, Rainfall in inches, Easterly Winds (days), Westerly Winds (days),	38°·9 56°·0 18°·0 6·73 8 15	42°·9 59°·2 25°·6 4·53 1 24	44°·2 62°·2 28°·0 3·98 - 23	46°·8 67°·3 28°·9 3·29 6 14	52°·6 72°·7 29°·5 2·27 6 16	56°·S 79°·6 38°·0 1·00 5 20	61°·0 86°·2 43°·7 0·54 10 15	59°·S 87°·7 44°·0 5·33 S 16	54°·1 84°·3 32°·4 3·26 1·4 9	45°·6 65°·0 28° 0 3·57 3 23	39°·6 61°·8 25°·0 2·80 11 12	41°·1 57°·0 21°·0 6·59 9
Total Deaths,	2423 78	$2170 \\ 75$	2409 78	2248 75	2248 72	2232 75	$\frac{2358}{76}$	2404 77	2065 69	$\frac{2298}{74}$	2474 82	2702 87
Zymotic Diseases, Small-pox, Measles, Searlatina, Diphtheria, Hooping-Cough, Croup,	499 - 32 108 27 99 48	469 - 69 87 22 87 30	535 2 70 77 22 155 30	483 2 89 62 13 145 20	520 - 116 75 10 131 20	537 122 78 12 165 17	666 1 87 72 11 135 14	781 1 55 100 8 121 22	630 1 37 185 11 92 37	726 $ 34$ 325 16 95 48	642 3 28 272 25 83 34	685 1 37 263 27 101 47
All Fevers, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Consumption,	131 25 3 1 284	$\begin{array}{c} 113 \\ 22 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 268 \end{array}$	110 36 3 - 341	90 25 7 2 312	101 28 8 - 325	86 29 4 - 320	82 201 10 24 301	77 311 29 32 287	$\begin{array}{c} 86 \\ 131 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 228 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 98 \\ 71 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 235 \end{array} $	107 40 6 1 232	$egin{array}{c} 138 \\ 25 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 269 \\ \end{array}$
Diseases Respiratory Organs, Heart, etc., Diseases, Brain, etc., Diseases, Debility & Premature Birth, Age,	522 121 173 134 118	381 95 178 119 100	392 101 223 119 101	414 103 193 103 97	348 98 174 129 107	358 103 162 116 91	240 71 212 145 84	271 64 194 140 84	230 97 167 110 85	364 85 177 110 71	511 110 191 119 108	580 115 210 117 132

fell to 630 in September. It has before been stated, that of the individual diseases, the bowel complaints, viz. diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, seem to be most under the influence of excess of temperature; but as diarrhœa takes from two to three weeks to prove fatal, the death is often registered during the succeeding month, though the high temperature which induced the disease occurred three or four weeks before the death. Few deaths from these complaints are therefore registered during the first month of the warm weather. Accordingly, June had only 33 deaths assigned to these bowel complaints in the Eight Towns; but July had 235 deaths, and August 372 deaths from these bowel complaints. The cooler weather during September allowed the deaths from these diseases to fall to 153; and they dwindled down to 80 in October, and 47 in November.

The first advent of really warm weather, during the past year, greatly increased the deaths from Measles and from Hooping-cough; but the continuance of the warm weather rapidly diminished the mortality, so that we must conclude that these diseases are under quite a different law from that which regulates the mortality of the bowel complaints. Thus, in the Eight Towns the deaths from Measles numbered 89 in April, but increased to 116 in May, and attained the highest mortality in June, when the deaths therefrom numbered 122. Though July and August were much warmer months than June, the mortality from Measles rapidly diminished, so that only 87

deaths occurred in July, 55 in August, and 37 in September.

Hooping-cough showed so far a similar peculiarity. When the cold easterly winds began to blow in March, the deaths from Hooping-cough in the Eight Towns, which numbered 87 during February, increased in March to 155, but under the influence of the spring weather fell to 145 during April, and to 131 deaths during May. During the high temperature of June, however, the deaths from Hooping-cough rose to 165, the highest they had been during any month of the year; but instead of increasing during the much warmer months of July and August, they rapidly fell, numbering 135 deaths in July, 121 in August, and 92 in September—the lowest number of deaths from Hooping-cough during any month of the year.

It is a remarkable fact, that the deaths from Consumption seem to be more under the influence of the cold, arid, easterly winds than under temperature itself. Thus, year after year, the greatest number of deaths from Consumption are neither during the warmest nor the coldest months, but during those months when the east winds are the prevalent aërial currents over Scotland, viz. the months of March, April, May, and June. Thus, while the deaths from Consumption numbered 284 in January, the coldest month, they rose to 341 in March, 312 in April, 325 in May, and 320 in June; after this they fell to the minimum, viz. 228 deaths in September.

VACCINATION IN SCOTLAND, 1867.

This is the Fourth Report having reference to the vaccination of children in Scotland, and it shows what proportion of the children whose births were registered in Scotland during the year 1867 were vaccinated according to the provisions of the Act 26 and 27 Vict. c. 108. By the provisions of that Act, a large proportion of those children must have been vaccinated in 1868, so that the Report relative to the vaccination of the children registered during any year must always be one year behind that

which has reference to the births, deaths, and marriages.

From the vaccination returns just received, it would appear that, of the 114,181* children whose births were entered on the Registers in 1867, 101,139, or 88.578 per cent., were successfully vaccinated; 670, or 0.587 per cent., had their vaccination postponed from bad health or other causes; 400, or 0.350, were found to be insusceptible of vaccination—233 from constitutional insusceptibility, 16 from having previously had Small-pox, and 151 from having been previously vaccinated; 9335, or 8.193 per cent., died before they could be vaccinated; and 2617, or 2.292 per cent., had removed from the district before vaccination could be enforced, or were otherwise not accounted for. (Table XVII.)

To show the true proportion, however, of living children who were

TABLE XVII.—VACCINATIONS, 1867. Particulars relating to the Vaccination of the Children whose Births were registered in Scotland during the year 1867.

	Vaccinated. Postponed. Constitutional Insusceptibility. Sm.		From having	From having been previously	DIED before Vaccina- tion.	Removed from District before Vacci- nation, or otherwise not accounted for.	Total Births.	
Number .	101,139	670	233	16	151	9355	2617	114,181
Proportion per-cent	SS·578	0.587	0.504	0.014	0.132	8·193	2.292	100.000

TABLE XVIII.—VACCINATIONS, 1867. Particulars relating to the Vaccination of Children registered in Scotland in 1867, deducting those who died before they could be vaccinated.

			Insusce	ptible of Vaco	eination.	Removed	
			From Constitu- tional Insuscep- tibility.	From having had Small-pox.	From having been previously Vaccinated.	from District before Vacci- nation, or otherwise not accounted for.	TOTAL LIVING.
Number	101,139	670	233	16	151	2617	104,826
Proportion pcr-cent.	96•483	0.639	0.222	0.012	0.144	2:496	100.000

^{*} The slight discrepancy between the number of births as here given, and that published in the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, arises from some of the Registrars having included the transcript Births.

protected by vaccination during that year, we ought to deduct all those who died before vaccination could be performed according to the provisions of the Act. Table XVIII. is drawn up with the view of showing this fact. The children who survived till the age when vaccination could be performed numbered 104,826. Of that number, 101,139, being 96.483 per cent., were successfully vaccinated; 670, being 0.639 per cent., had their vaccination postponed; 400, being 0.381 per cent., were found to be insusceptible of vaccination; while 2617, being 2.496 per cent., had removed from the district before vaccination could be enforced, or were otherwise not accounted for. This would give a total of 102,209 surviving children of 1867, or 97.504 per cent., protected, as far as may be, from the ravages of Small-pox. This is a most gratifying result, as it is a slightly higher proportion than that of previous years, and it proves how fully the statute has been carried into effect, and also that the people are doing all in their

power to aid the authorities in carrying out its provisions.

Knowing that Small-pox, like all other epidemic diseases, has its periods of increase and decline, we have hitherto hesitated to draw the conclusion, that the great decrease in the deaths from Small-pox in Scotland was owing to the successful working of the Vaccination Act. The Act seems, however, to have been long enough in operation in Scotland to warrant the conclusion that it has been a great success. While Smallpox has been ravaging England, and while even, during the past year, 607 deaths from Small-pox occurred in London alone, and 1332 deaths in 1867, it is believed that only 124 deaths from Small-pox occurred in Scotland in 1867, and not more than 25 deaths in 1868. In fact, Small-pox seems to be as nearly extinguished in Scotland as the present Vaccination Act could allow it to be. It must be remembered that a considerable proportion of the adult population—particularly of the Irish settlers—is unprotected by vaccination, and the Act makes no provision for the vaccination of adults; while six months after birth are allowed before the vaccination of the child can be enforced. It is the very young child which is especially liable to be affected with Small-pox; and could the term for vaccination be reduced to four, or even to three months, so that the child could be vaccinated before the irritation of teething commences, a higher proportion still of children would be protected against Small-pox, and that loathsome disease would be still more thoroughly extinguished.

Table XIX. shows the deaths from Small-pox in Scotland during the fourteen years 1855–1868 inclusive, from which it will be seen that never before in Scotland has Small-pox been so infrequent as during the two

Table XIX.—Deaths from Small-pox in Scotland 1855-1868 inclusive.

YEARS.	Small-pox Deaths.	YEARS,	Small-pox Deaths.
1855	1309	1862	426
1856	1306	1863	1646
1857	845	1864	1741
1858	332	1865	175
1859	682	1866	200
1860	1495	1867	124*
1861	766	1868	25*

^{*} Estimated from the ascertained Small-pox deaths in the Eight Principal Towns, as compared with the total Small-pox deaths in all Scotland during the years from 1855-64.

past years—indeed, it may be questioned whether, within the historical period, so few died from Small-pox during any year in Scotland as during

the past year.

A large number of the Registrars have appended notes to their returns, relative to the working of the Vaccination Act in their districts. Extracts from several of these are given in the Appendix; but as, in former Reports, remarks and suggestions were made relative to many of the points they notice, it has not been deemed necessary again to enlarge on these.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES STARK.

GENERAL REGISTRY OFFICE OF BIRTHS, ETC., EDINBURGH, 3rd March 1869.



BIRTHS

REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1868.

				-145 -	- Runn								Farmer.	W. G.				
		POPULATION.									BIR	TIIS						
		1861	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Births.	Males	Fem.	Tota Illeg Birth
	SCOTLAND,	3,062,291	9579	9145	10012	10242	10442	10341	9858	9341	9194	9613	8561	9345	115673	59375	56298	9
	DIVISIONS.																	
1	NORTHERN,	130,422												277			1581	207
2	NORTH-WESTERN, .	167,329														2339	2215	277
3		366,783														6691	6240	1972
4		523,822														9582	9042	1943
5		242,507															3964	614
	SOUTH-WESTERN, .	1,008,253														23076	22011	3847
7- 1	SOUTH-EASTERN, .	408,962														8402	7919	1414
8	SOUTHERN,	214,216	516	536	546	622	630	555	572	566	528	533	507	556	6667	3341	3326	992
	I. Northern.																	W.W.
1	Shetland,	31,670	61	53	69	32	68	65	58	80	74	85	79	57	781	412	369	32
2	Orkney,	32,395	74	64	68	73	72	65	66	68	1					1	399	40
3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	42,200	98	85	105	94	118	SS	114	78	1 1	1				i i	570	97
4		24,157	44	39	39	29	38	45	48	35]			500		243	38
	II. North-Western.														- 500		210	98
5	Ross and Cromarty, .	82,427	184	159	170	150	144	154	222	207	212	181	177	218	2178	1089	1089	99
6		84,902		1			195		196							A	1126	99 178
	III. North-Eastern.													-10	2010	1200	1120	178
7	Nairn,	8,347	16	19	18	21	12	20	28	25	23	25	19	16	242	120	122	0.4
8	Elgin (or Moray), .	44,218	1 1	1	1 1		121			127	1					749	671	24
ຄ		56,020		159	1			162					138				933	198
0	Aberdeen,	223,474										1 1	(713				325
1		34,724			1 1	102					1 1		82				3951	1250
	IV. EAST-MIDLAND.						T		01	30	30	701	ندن	54	1142	579	563	175
.2	Forfar,	206,750	683	643	741	716	795	782	759	728	670	730	652	695	0507	4970	4010	
	Perth,	133,198	1 1				1 1	1	317	J							4218	1007
.4		155,021	1 1		1						481					1956	1801	411
	Kinross,	8,731			14			18	21		1	16			5346 205		2594	435
_	Clackmannan,	20,122			1		76				47	62		17 58	205	109	96	21
	V. WEST-MIDLAND.	,2		- 0		,,,	10	01	10	10	1/	UZ	04	98	722	389	333	69
.7		88,138	273	280	314	318	358	311	200	268	302	301	219	246	9.400	1000	1007	
	Dumbarton,	54,179							189		-		-	3	3489		1667	273
	Argyll,	83,859											$\frac{157}{142}$	184	2189		1046	153
	Bute,	16,331	27	42				46	19	38	43	35	26	175 28	2132		1055	159
	VI. South-Western.			~~			30	10	10	90	10	99	40	28	403	207	196	29
:1	Renfrew,	168,746	556	613	635	664	690	696	617	579	538	565	520	5.05	7355	9,000	0.55	
	Ayr,	199,063		694	699	729	674	676			616				7251	3693	3558	534
_	Lanark,	640,444									9211	2450	2200	- 1	7646	3913	3733	703
	VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.	,,,,,,				. 50	. 50	.,,,	.010	210	-011	rog .	~~US)	2411	30190	19470	14720	2610
14	Linlithgow,	39,045	144	169	169	154	158	147	154	140	142	127	140	14.	101			
_	Edinburgh,	274,093		827	962	974	1005	1081	959	855					1814	936	878	138
_	Haddington,	37,626	- 1	1	3		- 1	114		1	108		- 1	921	11212	5786	5426	966
_	Berwick,	36,488	97				110	1	114	96		99	94	98	1236	672	564	105
	Peebles, .	11,300	23	28	40	35	35	42	20	37	95	95	93	98	1208	569	639	136
	Selkirk, .	10,410	29	38	42	32		35	44	48	21	43	26	29	379	193	186	28
	VIII. SOUTHERN.	23,110		50	14	02	10	00	14	48	31	38	39	48	472	246	226	41
0	Roxburgh,	53,722	132	136	160	154	170	150	125	150	144	120	140	1.10	3.00			
_	Dumfries,	75,904				234					144		1	- 1	1783	901	882	202
_	Kirkeudbright,	1	123			122			- 1			198		191		1166	1216	367
- 1	Wigtown,	41,845	1	80		112			118 102	118 93	1	94		118	1327	685	642	230
		12,010	,	00	01	112	100	34	102	95	95	109	109	101	1175	589	586	193
					-	-	-	The same of the last	Value of the last	Witness Telephone		-		-		-		

DEATHS
REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1868.

-			Popula-		-	\$6 '; ec. •					DE/	ТН	s.					
			1861	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Deaths.	Males	Fem.
	SCOTLAND,	•	3,062,294	6320	5683	6033	5754	5665	5509	5635	5851 ——	5176	5427	5730	6603	69386	34673	34713
,	DIVISIONS.		130,422	171	148	162	182	166	160	154	123	115	124	127	170	1802	850	952
2	NORTH-WESTERN, .		167,329	245	222	210	264	210	193	184	186	219	192	180	245	2550	1232	1318
3	NORTH-EASTERN, .	. ()	366,783	640	566	591	550	533	571	520				546			3318	3315
4	EAST-MIDLAND, .	•	523,822	1						921					1	11003	5366	5637
5	WEST-MIDLAND, .	•	242,507	(- 1								7	5044	2557	2487
6	SOUTH-WESTERN, .	•	1,008,253	1 1		1	1									28657 9640	14556	14101 4771
7	SOUTH-EASTERN, .	•	408,962 214,216	1									1	312			4869 1925	2132
8	SOUTHERN,	•	214,210	012	011	010	012	939	910	940	505	010	300	012	0,,0	1007	1020	2102
ļ	I. Northern.				, '													
1,	Shetland,		31,670	44	38	36	43	33	46	36	36	29	28	31	36	436	198	238
2	Orkney,		32,395			41	35	41	40			31		31	38		178	249
3	Caithness,		42,200	58	51	51	70	6 6	53	46	39	36	39	4.4	59	612	327	285
4	Sutherland, II. NORTH-WESTER	N.	24,157	31	26	34	34	26	21	33	21	1 9	24	21	37	327	147	180
5	Ross and Cromarty, .		82,427	118	100	102	1 19	86	95	78	80	79	81	79	113	1130	529	601
6	Inverness,	•	84,902	127	122	108	145	124	98	106	106	140	111	101	132	1420	703	717
1.	III. North-Easter	N.				0		_								100		
7	Nairn,	•	8,347	}	$\frac{9}{65}$	9 64	7 57		9 53			7		9 52	14	123 703	65	58
8	Elgin (or Moray),	•	44,218 56,020	1								52 56		52 74			353 488	350 51 9
10	Aberdeen,		223,474			-		368		357				F 1			2152	2121
111			34,724	1	38	46	57	36			Í		53	38	59		260	267
	IV. EAST-MIDLANI	D.																
12	Forfar,	•	206,750	416	407	456			424	451	474	355	347	396	518	5147	2487	2660
13	Perth,	•	133,198)			183						į.			:	1186	1226
14	Fife,	•	155,021		1									1		4	1394	1414
15 16		•	8,731		6 48	47	11 59	10 38				9 29		15 30	17		61	66
10	V. WEST-MIDLAN	r D	20,122	01	20	47	00	90	42	49	01	29	28	50	45	509	238	271
17			88,138	185	166	181	150	1 50	158	139	160	135	164	204	169	1961	976	985
18			54,179	1			}	100		1	1		1				690	602
19	Argyll,	•	83,859	152	157	111	103	107	121	100	96	96	92	126	127	1388	711	677
20		•	16,331	41	28	27	24	34	38	47	97	38	32	29	28	403	180	223
	VI. South-Wester	RN.	1.00		60.1	0	001	440	0.00									
21		•	168,746						1	406 299			1	447			2409	2389
22		•	640,444	1	1				1					277 1761			1939 10208	1870 9842
23	Lanark, VII. South-Easter	N.	010,114	1109	1011	1100	2000	1909	1001	1100	1073	1400	1090	1101	1018	20000	10208	2042
24			39,045	70	76	74	57	51	60	61	67	70	62	59	69	776	380	396
25			274,093	605	585	641	552	546	565	551	679	654		1		7258	3676	3582
20			37,626	1						1	61	58		45	58	651	325	226
27	The state of the s		36,488		1						34	48		1	49		264	255
28		•	11,300		}	13					}	18			14		100	75
29	Selkirk, VIII. SOUTHERN.	•	10,410	26	28	33	21	23	31	15	19	16	12	18	19	261	124	137
30	Roxburgh,		53,722	91	90	90	70	76	92	77	69	77	92	67	72	963	460	503
31			75,904										ļ	1			672	749
32	·		42,745	80	62	74	67	78	56	71	1				90		397	460
33	Wigtown,		41,845	61	61	82	71	71	53	45	56	70	95	77	74	816	396	420
1				1	1					l.								

MARRIAGES

REGISTERED IN SCOTLAND DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1868.

				A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	_	-													THE PERSON NAMED IN
				Рови	LATION.						MA	ırr	IAG	ES.					
				1851	1861	Ja	n Fe	eb Ma	ar Ap	r Ma	Jur	Jul	Au	ıg Sej	Oc	t. N	Tov I	Dec	Total
SCOT	LAN	D,	-	2,888,742	3,062,29	4 268	54 138	35 124	18 133	1 99	9 333(2078	8 135	1 127	5 14:	$\frac{-}{24} \frac{-}{21}$	183 2	595	21853
DIV	ISIO	NS.																_	
NORTHERN,	•			127,035	130,42	2	67 6	3	31 3	3 4-	48	3 22	2 2	6 2	1 3	14	74	94	559
NORTH-WESTE	ERN,	•		175,735	167,32	9 11	6 9	2 6	50 50	30	75	38	2	6 2	3	5	52	.04	702
NORTH-EASTE	RN,		•	348,366	366,78	3 20	00 16	2 11	.8 11:	2 140	418	182	1 3	5 128	5 19	3 2	32 4	15	2438
EAST-MIDLANI	ο,		•	515,966	523,82	$2 \mid 45$	20	7 17	8 205	196	567	242	20	4 204	1 19	2 4	16 4	39	3501
WEST-MIDLAN	D,	•		241,447	242,50	7 17	8 7	5 7	9 85	60	205	142	9	0 82	6	8 1	29 1	80	1373
SOUTH-WESTE	RN,			881,092	1,008,25	3 113	9 51	9 50	2 526	310	1175	1058	563	3 540	58	0 8	47 8	00	8559
SOUTH-EASTER	RN,			383,217	408,96	$2 \mid 41$	2 19	0 20	5 232	162	656	301	244	1 205	22	7 39	21 3	78	3533
SOUTHERN,	•	•	•	215,884	214,210	6 9	1 7	5 7	5 88	51	186	92	65	75	98	5 1	12 1	85	1188
_																			
I. No	RTHE	RN.																	
Shetland,				31,078	31,670) 2	5 21	1 :	5 2	6	8	2	10	7	Į .	5 9	25	33	149
Orkney,				31,455	32,398		- 1					5	Į.	1	11	1	- 1	- 1	153
Caithness,				39,782	42,200		- 1			19	19	12	1	ļ	15	1	- 1	- 1	180
Sutherland,			•	24,720	24,157			1	4	4	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	1	- 1	1	77
II. North	н-ЖЕ	STER	N.	,,,,	,								~	~					N. C.
Ross and Croman				83,781	82,427	59	55	36	32	14	40	13	12	9	17	2	1 .	5	363
Inverness,	•			91,954	84,902	- 1			1 1	16	35	26	14		18	I			339
III. Nort	H-EAS	STER	v.	1,001	0 1,0 0 2					10		-0	17	11	10		1 9	.0	220
Nairn, .		•		8,076	8,347	1	2	1	2	2	8	7	3	5	3			8	40
Elgin (or Moray)				40,532	44,218		1	f	1 1	22	42	21	1 9	14	20				48 245
Banff, .	•	•	•	51,353	56,020]		8	12	42	17	13	17	33				298
Aberdeen,				213,591	223,474	146			1 1	96		121	86	79	112		1		- 5
Kincardine,				34,814	34,724	16	4	10	1	14	40	16	14	10	25	18			617 230
IV. EAST	-Mini	r. A NY TO		32,011	01,.21			10		**	10	10	1 7	10	20	10	3 4	2	200
Forfar, .		AND	•	193,627	206,750	203	95	83	74	94	298	112	89	100	100	152	198		-00
Perth, .				137,369	133,198	86	40	37	57	- 1	116	50	45	49	36	85		1	598
Fife.				153,789	155,021	139	62	51	64		129	67	56	50	50	148			754
Kinross, .				9,626	8,731	2	3	2	1	0	4	4	3	0	2	113		1	986
Clackmannan,				21,555	20,122	21	7	5	9	3	20	9	11	5	1	20			36
V. West-	Midl	AND.		22,000	20,122					3	20		11		4	20	13	1	.27
stirling, .				83,802	88,138	85	32	37	36	25	94	52	41	41	25	50		-	.00
Dumbarton,				46,995	54,179	39	15	17	18	18	61	51	21	20	28	39	75 38	ı	03
ergyll, .				94,042	83,859	50	22	23	25	16	40	33	22	15	11	30	52	1	65
Bute,				16,608	16,331	4	6	2	6	1	10	6	6	6	4	10	15		39 76
VI. South	-West	rern													3	10	10		16
tenfrew,				157,950	168,746	172	95	76	74	47	190 1	91	112	114	105	130	106	143	10
ıyr,				189,973	199,063	183	85	91	96	ſ	- 1	1	108		- 1	137	173		
anark,				533,169	640,444	784									- 1	580	521		Ħ
VII. SOUTE	r-East	rern.			,						05		,10	, 000	,,,,	900	021	01.	20
inlithgow, .	•			30,590	39,045	44	30	1 3	15	6	49	25	16	11	10	32	32	28	2.5
dinburgh, .				259,493	274,093	1		- 1			- 1			- 1	- 1	243	282	268	E .
addington, .				36,363	37,626	22	15	12		- 1			11	1	13	30	262	208	
erwick,				36,165	36,488	21	14	9	- 1		1	19	7	- 1	10	9	18	18	
eebles,				10,804	11,300	6	0	6	3	- 1	15	6	7	2	5	4	6		
dkirk,				9,802	10,410	12	6	6	5		17	5	3	7	6	3	14		3
VIII. So	UTHEF	RN.								3			3	1	0	3	14	8	
oxburgh, .				51,225	53,722	22	23	24	25	12	47	24	16	11	29	25	60	0.1	0
ımfries, .				78,149	75,904	36	28	38		- 1			- [46		31	
irkcudbright, .				43,371	42,745	12	8	7	20	- 1	- 1		- 1		- 1	22 22	64 30	45	
igtown, .				43,139	41,845	21	16	6	9			1				19 19	30	21	
		-			,					'				19	10	13	21	190	6
					C								-	- Control	-			-	

VACCINATIONS IN SCOTLAND-1867.

1				Inguagantil	ole of Vaccin		D	- Comments	
				Thsusceptii	ole of vaccin		Removed from		
E .		Success- fully Vacci- na!ed.	Vacci- nation Post- poned.	On the ground of Constitutional Insusceptibility.	In respect of the children having already had Small-pox.	On the ground of previous Successful Vaccination.	Died before Vacci- nation.	District before Vaccination, or otherwise unaccounted for.	Total.
	SCOTLAND, -	101139	670	233	16	151	9355	2617	1!4181
	DIVISIONS.								
1	NORTHERN,	2887	117	23	0	11	174	134	3316
2	NORTH-WESTERN, .	3667	201	51	1	0	373	123	4116
3	NORTH-EASTERN, .	11824	53	28	0	7	802	5 ±	1276S
4	EAST-MIDLAND,	16760	54	35	1	8	1535	281	18674
5	WEST-MIDLAND, .	7205	63	20	0	10	566	166	8000
6	SOUTH-WESTERN, .	38985	84	35	12	104	3991	1377	11588
7	SOUTH-EASTERN, .	13978	52	20	2	5	1368	411	15856
8	SOUTHERN,	5833	46	21	0	G	546	71	6523
	I. NORTHERN.								
1	Shetland,	664	35	7	0	9	49	96	860
2	Orkney,	732	14	2	0	1	25	7	781
3	Caithness,	1021	GO	12	0	0	70	11	1174
4	Sutherland,	470	8	2	0	1	30	20	531
	II. NORTH-WESTERN.								
5	Ross and Cromarty, .	1813	110	40	1	0	181	40	2185
6	Inverness,	1854	91	11	0	0	192	83	2231
	III. NORTH-EASTERN.			-					
7	Nairn,	214	3	1	0	0	20	4	242
8	Elgin or Moray,	1252	19	5	0	0	91	7	1374
9	Banff,	1741	8	8	0	0 7	112	8	1877
10	Aberdeen,	7561 1056	4	2	0	0	533	23	8165
11	Kincardine, . IV. EAST-MIDLAND.	1030	7	2			40	2	1110
12	Forfar,	7572	12	21	0	6	810	151	8572
13	Perth,	3317	20	10	1	1	265	60	3674
14	Fife,	4993	21	3	0	1	377	61	545G
15	Kinross,	213	1	0	0	0	14	2	230
16	Clackmannan,	665	0	1	0	0	69	7	742
	V. WEST-MIDLAND.								
17	Stirling,	3115	19	4	0	0	239	32	3409
18	Dumbarton,	1814	6	4	0	G	170	44	2044
19	Argyll,	1899	35	10	0	1	122	81	2148
20	Bute,	377	3	2	0	3	35	9	429
1	VI. South-Western.								
21	Renfrew,	6116	16	8	1	20	678	213	7052
22	Ayr, .	6876	18	5	2	2	587	92	7582
23	Lanark,	25993	50	22	9	82	2726	1072	29954
	VII. SOUTH-EASTERN.	1000		1			7.1.		
24 25	Linlithgow,	1658 9446	28	1 13	0 2	0 4	144	57	1866
25	Edinburgh,	1063	28	3	0	0	967	308	10768
26	Berwick,	1003	4	1	0	1	81	21	1197
28	Peebles,	350	6	1	0	0	27	14	398
29	Selkirk,	423	1	1	0	0	46	1 1	472
	VIII. SOUTHERN.					i	10		1/2
30	Roxburgh,	1495	7	1	0	0	156	11	1670
31	Dumfries,	2062	20	12	0	4	206	30	2334
32	Kirkeudbright,	1210	18	4	0	1	87	16	1336
38	Wigtown,	1066	1	4	0	1	97	14	1183
1									

Total DEATHS from all Causes at Four Periods of Life 35 in the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland.—Year 1868.

		AG	ES.								
CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-5	5-20	20-60	Above 60	Total.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-5	5-20	20-60	Above 60	Total
ALL CAUSES	12728	3036	7813	4454	28031	IV. Cephalitis	74	38	19	3	104 \$
Specified Causes	12451	2981	7662	4138	27532	Apoplexy Paralysis	62 6	23 4	178 181	219 372	482 560
DISKASES:-	4.504	33.47	0.70	000		Delirium Tremens Chorea	- 1	2	29 1	2	31
I. Zymotic Class .	4764	1147	959	303	7173	Epilepsy	3 9	6	38 2	11	56 1 18 2 33 9
11. Dropsy, Cancer, and others of uncertain seat .)	78	64	462	288	892	Insanity Convulsions Dis. of Brain, etc.	467 97	1 16 83	$\begin{array}{c c} 21\\5\\162\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 11\\1\\102\end{array}$	459 411
III. Tuberenlar Class	1476	948	2323	117	4864	V. Pericarditis	1	5	6	1	10
IV. Of Brain, etc	719	177	636	722	2254	Aneurism Dis. of Heart, etc.	30	66	32 595	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 422 \end{array}$	27 kg
V. Of Heart, etc.	31	71	633	428	1163						1
VI. Of Resp. Organs .	2392	249	1140	830	4611	VI. Laryngitis Broughitis	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 1882 \end{array}$	4 143	14 607	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 625 \end{bmatrix}$	51 \$ 3257 \$
VII. Of Digest. Organs	1066	99 52	508	269	1942	Pleurisy	3 443	4 77	31 297	16 106	54 § 923 §
VIII. Of Kidneys, etc	38 2	4	$\begin{array}{c c} 197 \\ \hline 211 \end{array}$	125	412	Astlima Dis. of Lungs, etc.	- 38	21	90 101	60 16	150 \$ 176 \$
IX. Of Uterus, etc	_	54		14	231				SAME AND		
X. Of Joints, Bones, etc.		94	60	30	156	VII. Teething Quinsey	536 18	1	- 4	- 1	537 23
XI. Of Skin, etc	19	-	5	4	28	Gastritis Euteritis	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 12 \\ 237 \end{array}$	5 30	14 44	$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 23 \end{array}$	36 33±
XII. Malformations .	44	_	_	_	44	Peritonitis	14 1	17	38 16	9	78 30
XIII. Debility from Pre- mature Birth . }	1461	-	-	-	1461	Ulcer. of Intest	$\frac{1}{5}$	1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ 22 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 10 \\ 12 \\ 14 \end{array}$	42
XIV. Atrophy	113	20	92	-	225	lleus	30	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{32}{1}$	32	99
XV. Age	-	-	2	1176	117 8	Strict. of Intest Dis. of Stomach .	3 150	$\frac{1}{19}$	12 86	4 59	20 314
XVI. Sudden	19	7	33	21	80	Dis. of Pancreas . Hepatitis	- 5	-	- 25	- 5	33
XVII. Violence, Friva- \ tion, etc }	217	89	401	111	818	Jaundice Dis. of Liver	$\frac{32}{19}$	$\frac{2}{13}$	11 173	19 75	64 280
tion, etc , ,			1 APRICATION		1222	Dis. of Spleen .	2	-	6	-	8
I. Small-pox	11	.=	-	_	11	VIII. Nephritis	7	12	8	3	30 129
Measles	727 1112	45 563	28	1	$\begin{array}{c} 776 \\ 1704 \end{array}$	Nephria Addison's Disease	10 -	20	S2 -	17 - 9	22 g
Diphtheria Hooping Cough .	163 1336	30 72	10 1	1 -	204 1 409	Ischuria Diabetes	$\frac{7}{2}$	2 3	$\frac{4}{15}$	7	27 5 15
Croup Thrush	334 7	32	1 -	-	367 7	Stone	- 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{13}$	10 15	31
Diarrhœa Dysentery	690 17	27 5	103	$\begin{array}{c} 124 \\ 40 \end{array}$	944 98	Strict. of Urethra Dis. of Kidneys	11	$\overline{12}$	68	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 60 \end{bmatrix}$	151
Cholera Influenza	35 10	11 3 2	23 11	9 13	78 37				-		
Purpura; Scurvy.	2	1 3	3 2	3 -	10 3	IX. Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy .	- 1	- -	8 20	$-\frac{7}{7}$	28
Worms , Typhus Fever .	2 41	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 144 \\ 155 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & - \\ & 460 \\ & 135 \\ \end{array}$	63	5 708	Childbirth Dis. of Uterus .	- 1	4	146 37	$\frac{-}{7}$	150 45
Enteric Fever . Relapsing Fever .	100 13	10 10 11	155 3 6	27	417 26			***********	*******	-	
Simple Cont. Fever Infant. Rem. Fever Metria	8 37	11	73	1 -	$\begin{array}{c} 26 \\ 42 \\ 76 \end{array}$	X. Arthritis	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 8	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 20 \end{array}$	27	12 57
Rheumatic Fever . Erysipelas	$\frac{-}{2}$	1 i 5	18 21	$\frac{-}{6}$	40 85	Dis. of Joints, etc.	9	41	34	3	S7
Pyænia	- 69	1	3 17	- 1	90	XI. Carbunele Phlegmon	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	-	- 1	3 1	4 4
Noma Hydrophobia .	.0 <i>9</i> ຢ	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	_	6	Dis. of Skin	16	_	4	-	20
Try ar opniona .	-	canceans.		encompa .	_	XVII. Intemperance Privation of Food	_	1 -	28 1	6	35 1
II. Hæmorrhage .	7	43	24	7	42	Wt. Breast-nilk . Neglect	64	_	-	-	64
Dropsy Abscess Ulcer	27 19 3	6	$\frac{155}{24}$	104	309 55 1 3	Cold Poison ,	$\frac{1}{7}$	- 3	1 11	- 3	1
Fistula Mortification .	3 - 1 10	- - 2	5 2 10	$egin{array}{c} 5 \\ 4 \\ 25 \\ \end{array}$	6 47	Poisoned Wounds Burns and Scalds	44	3	14	- 8	69
Cancer	12	9	259	$\begin{array}{c c} 29 \\ 136 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 416 \\ 416 \end{array}$	Hanging, etc Suffocation , .	48	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 11	8 2	24 \$ 63 \$
3040		THE MANAGEMENT	- Company	1	T	Drowning	11 31	17 55	82 199	17 60	127 d 345 d
III. Scrofula Tabes Mesenterica	107 279	71 67	60 16	6	244 363	Gunshot Wonnds Cuts and Stabs	- 1	1 1	4 6	$\frac{1}{1}$	5 M 9 H
Pares Mesenterien Phthisis Hydrocephalus	279 330 760	$\begin{bmatrix} 67\\723\\87 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2240 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\109\\1\end{bmatrix}$	363 3402 855	Other Vio. Causes	10	5	29	G	50
riyarocepharus .	700	01		-1	500 8	Not specified .	277	55	151	16	$499\frac{3}{3}$

DEATHS from all Causes at Four Periods of Life Year 1868.

		CI	180	ZOY	17	EDINBURGH.						DUNDEE.					ABERDEEN.				
CAUSES OF DEATH.		GLASGOW.								. 1											
	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	2-50	09-02	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	09-07	60,etc.		
ALL CAUSES	6903	1558	3757	1577	13825	1741	489	1460	1090	4780	1349	223	864	478	2919	901	195	539	492	2	
Specified Causes	6816	1562	3664	1565	13607	171 3	486	1448	1089	4735	13 1 0	222	841	477	2850	786	191	532	492	2.	
Diseases:— 1. Zymotic Class	2603	609	454	87	3753	646	208	150	76	1030	450	64	142	46	702	297	47	58	38		
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and others of uncertain seat	40	30	197	83	350	12	12	99	76	199	G	G	54	£ 2	98	9	6	44	11		
III. Tubercular Class	786	499	1159	64	2508	222	126	398	17	768	139	88	258	12	492	102	82	172	14		
iV. Of Brain, etc.	360	91	240	254	945	125	25	163	194	507	85	12			235	65	16	50	71		
V. Of Heart, etc.	7	1		125		12		146	132	304	5					-	5	50	42		
	1497	1			}	277		1			234		122			117	11	65	71		
VII. Of Digest. Organs	601	1				109					130					68	9	34	35		
VIII. Of Kidneys, etc	19					5	11				1	4				3	4	17	19		
IX. Of Uterus, etc.	1	İ		J.		1	2		-		1	-	23	1		-	-	11	2		
X. Of Joints, Bones, etc.	1					1		15	6		2	1	7	2	10	-	3	4	7	1	
XI. Of Skin, etc	6	}	2	1	9	3		1	1	5	2	-	1	_	3	5	-	1	-	-	
XII. Malformations .	16	-	-	-	16	9	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-		
XIII. Debility from Pre- mature Birth	722		-	-	722	233			-	233	215			-	215	80	-	-	-		
XIV. Atrophy	50	4			96	14	4	13		31	13	2	11		26	4	1	9	-		
XV. Age	-		1			_	-	-	261		-	-	1	151		_	-	-	129		
XVI. Sudden	7	7	29	11	51	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	5	2	-	-	5		
NVII. Violence, Privation, etc.	96	46	190	38	370	41	13	84	24	162	21	7	34	13	75	25	7	17	15		
I. Small-pox Measles Scarlatina Diphtheria Hooping-Cough Croup Thrush Diarrhœa Dysentery Cholcra Influenza Purpura; Seurvy Ague Worms Typhus Fever Enteric Fever Relapsing Fever Simple Cont. Fever Infant. Rem. Fever Metria Rheumatic Fever Erysipelas Pyæmia Syphilis Noma Hydrophobia	6 344 6088 766 892 142 3 347 4 12 6 1	18 3000 122 188 30000 122 188 3000 122 188 3000 122 188 3000 122 188 3000 122 188 3000 122 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180	8 7 1 1 49 17 6 5 1 1 1 5 6 229 62 1 5 4 10 2 6 6 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	40 44 3 22 	916 95 945 160 3 448 27 23 15 4 1 5 338 226 17 12 25 38 12 33 44 4	33 2222 42 113 72 1 117 3 3 1 - - - 6 - 13 - -	109 11 5 5 7 1 3 3 21 1 1 5 3	8 2 17 5 4 1 1 1 - 56 24 - 1 5 5 - 8	14 30 14 3 1 2 5 1 1 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	55 118 77 1 171 23 13 3 2 - 109 61 1 2 15 10 18 - 23 -	1 180 26 16 59 36 1 87 2 9 1 1 10 - - 11 1 -	15 1 1 3 4 1 4 1 4 - - - 1 7 6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 1 9 8 5 - - 7 8 15 - - 7 5 11	1	42 19 51 39 1 117 22 22 9 - - - 111 31 1 2 10 7 5 9 1 11 - -	1 126 29 4 68 9 2 30 2 2 	7 14 1 1 1 1 - - - 4 10 - - 3 1 1 - 1	1 6 - 1 9 4 1 1 1 4 12 - 4 3 2 - 1 1 - 1	16 7 - 3 4 1 2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
II. Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Ulcer Fistula Mortification Cancer Gout	3 16 10 1 -4 6 -	3	56 3 12 1 1 1 3	35 2 3 1 5	27 5 2 13	1 4 3 - 3 1 -	1 -	5 2 1	12 2 1	39 11 3 2 19	1 2 1	5	3 30 1 1 1 - 19	17 - - - 1	20 1 3	100-14	1 - 1 - 1 -	12 1 1 1 28 1	$\begin{vmatrix} -17 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 21 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	The state of the s	
111. Scrofula Tabes Mesenterica Phthisis Hydrocephalus .	51 146 212 377	36 39 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1126 \end{bmatrix}$	61	189 1795	19 46 20 137	11 93	377	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\16 \end{bmatrix}$	506	6 23 39 71	65	247		15 30 362 85	16 16 15 55	8 4 60 10	6 2 164 -	- 14 -	•	

in each of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland. 37 Year 1868.

			PA	ISL	EY.		G	RE	EN	OCI	ζ.		Ll	EIT.	Π.			PJ	ERT	Π.		Total
CAUS	ES OF DEATH.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-0	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	Grand 7
LL CAU		449 421	170 169	}	259 259	1221 1190	8			-	1658 1557		129 127	235 235	169 169	975 970		57 57	185 183	185 185		28031 27532
disease 1. 2	s :— Zymotie Class .	178	62	49	24	313	353	66	65	16	20 0	159	71	21	8	259	78	20	20	8	126	7178
1I. I	Oropsy, Caneer, and others of uneertain seat .)	1	3	2 3	21	49	4	4	18	11	37	3	3	13	6	25	3	-	14	15	32	892
	Fubereular Class	73	64	101	1		82	47	119	5	253		21	58	2	1 33		21	63	2	106	4864
	Of Brain, etc	15	11	34	42	102		12	39	31	118		7	26	27	83		3	17	32	62	2251
	Of Heart, etc.	1	3	25	8	37		7	39	28	77	3	6	14	22	45		2	16	29	47 74	1163
	Of Resp. Organs . Of Digest. Organs	46	10	45 22	49 18	150 87		13	51 33	33	218 112		5	35 23	40 10	145 73		4	19 11	16 12	36	4611 1942
	Of Kidneys, etc	-	3	9	2	14		4	8	8	17		3 4	9	6	24		2	6	10	19	412
	Of Uterus, etc.	_	_	11	$\begin{vmatrix} z \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	13		_	6	-	6		4	10	_	10		_		_	1	231
	Of Joints, Bones, etc.		3	4	1	9		4	3	_	9		1	_	_	2		2	$\frac{1}{2}$	_	4	1 56
	Of Skin, etc	1	_	_	1	2		_	_	_	2	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	28
	Malformations .	_	_	_	_	_	3		_	_	3	2	_	_	_	2	1	_	_	_	1	4.1
XIII. I	Debility from Pre-} mature Birth .}	49	-	_	_	49	71	_	-	_	71	63	-	-	-	63	28	_	_	_	28	1461
XIV. 2	Atrophy	5	3	3	-	11	12	5	9	-	26	9	1	3	-	13	6	_	2	-	8	225
XV. A	Age	-	_	-	83	83	_	_	-	51	51	-	_	-	45	45	_	_	_	55	55	117 8
XVI. S	Sudden	3	-	-	2	5	3	-	1	2	6	1	-	1	_	2	_	_	-	-	-	80
CVII. V	Violence, Priva-	4	4	15	5	28	11	õ	27	s	51	16	5	22	3	46	3	2	12	5	22	818
	Small-pox Measles Ccarlatina Diphtheria Hooping-Cough Croup Croup Chrush Diarrhœa Dysentery Cholera Influenza Purpura; Scurvy Ague Worms Cryphus Fever Enterie Fever Relapsing Fever Simple Cont. Fever Infant. Rem. Fever Metria Rheumatie Fever Erysipelas Cyphilis Noma Hydrophobia	-75722-522-1-331122-5	- 37 2 1 - - 1 - 4 13 2 1 1 - - -	- 1 - - - 8 - 1 - - - 23 8 2 - 4 1 1 - -	- - - 9 3 - 2 1 - 4 4 - - - 1	77 111 9 23 22 4 4 2 5 4 4 2 2 3 4 2 8 5 2 9 7 7 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	21 35 12 136 49 152 	10 10 11 11 11 11 15 	- - 1 - - - 6 - 1 - - 38 10 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 35 96 13 146 35 - 63 2 8 3 1 - - 5 3 2 2 4 4 - -	1 77 3 25 13 -24 2 2 	- 1 52 2 1 1 4 8 		5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	131 5 26 14 - 30 4 3 - - 16 16 - 3 11 1	3 30 6 - 11 1 - - -	-3 6 -1 3 -1 	- 1 - - 3 - 1 - - - 12 - - - 2 1 - -	- - - - 2 1 - - - 3 1 - - - - 1 - -	1 8 19 3 1 9 - 17 2 1 - - - 18 3 - 4 - - 2 1 4 - - - - - -	11 776 1704 1409 367 7 944 98 78 37 10 3 417 26 42 76 40 85 40 90 6
	Hæmorrhage Dropsy Abscess Uleer Fistula Mortification Caneer Gout	1	2 1 1	2 9 2 - - 10 -	1 12 - 1 - 7 -	4 23 2 1 - 18 -	1 2 - - 1 -	- 3 1 - - - - -	- 5 2 - 2 9 -	5	14 5 - 5 15	1	1 2	- 4 - - - 9 -	- 2 - 1 - 3	2 9 1 - 1 12 -	1 - 2	-	3 3 1 - 2 4 1	- 4 - - - 11	3 8 1 - 4 15 1	42 509 55 13 6 47 416 4
	Scrofula Tabes Mesentcrica Phthisis Hydrocephalus .	4 17 16 36	7 4 48 5	5 - 96 -	1 - 1 -	16 21 161 41	14	6 1 36 4	3 - 115 1	3 -	16 15 178 44		2 3 10 6	1 1 56 -	2)	8 14 71 40	1 7 1 11	2 2 15 2	3 1 59 -	1 1 -	7 10 76 13	244 363 3402 \$55

; -7			Matterner	LOCAL DESCRIPTION	was sometime						Sec.					a mar an and					
ST PLANTAGE		(GLA	SGC	W.		EI	OIN	BU.	RG	н.		DU	NDI	Œ.	3	A	BE	RDI	EEN	
CENTRAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	CAUSES OF DEATH.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.
THE PROPERTY AND EASTED BOOK CARESTY AND THE PARTY OF THE	IV. Cephalitis Apoplexy Paralysis Delirium Tremens Chorea Epilepsy Tetanus Insanity Convulsions Dis. of Brain, etc.	39 25 4 - 1 1 3 - 233 54	20 13 2 - 2 3 - 7 44	7 71 63 9 1 10 2 - 2 75	- 63 140 2 - 3 1 - 1 44	66, 172, 209, 11, 2, 16, 9, -243, 217	1 - 1 5 -	5 2 1 - 1 1 1 - 4 11	4 43 48 8 - 15 - 12 - 33		30 126 140 8 - 19 6 16 74 88	4 8 1 - 1 - 65 6	3 1 - 2 1 - 1 4	1 22 22 2 2 4 - 1 2 13	24 37 - 1 - - 9	8 55 60 2 2 7 - 1 68 32	3 1 - - - - - 54 7	3 1 - - 1 1 1 - 10	1 15 11 3 - 4 - 1 1	22 38 - 2 - 2 - 7	7 39 49 31 - 6 1 4 55 33
THE REPORT OF STREET	V. Pericarditis Aneurism Dis. of Heart, etc.	- - 7	1 - 25	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 13 \\ 255 \end{array}$	1 1 123	4 14 410	- 12	2 12	2 12 132	- 2 130	14 286	- - 5	- - 8	$\frac{1}{72}$	- 42	1 - 127	1 1 1	- - 5	1 3 46	40	1 3 ' 93 '
CONTRACTOR INCOME AND CONTRACTOR	VI. Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Asthma Dis. of Lungs, etc.	16 1193 1 271 - 16	1 51 -	7 364 10 152 44 53	1 276 4 43 27 8	25 1915 16 517 71 89	209 - 54 	2 18 2 10 - 5	3 78 14 39 9 30	5	13 441 21 124 17 51	2 186 1 41 - 4	13 - 7 - 2	57 1 37 21 6	52 2 16 11 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\308\\4\\101\\32\\13 \end{bmatrix}$	3 87 1 23 - 3	- 8 - 2 - 1	1 31 3 21 6 3	55 4 8 4 -	4 1S1 8 54 10 1 7
	VII. Teething Quinsey Gastritis Enteritis Peritonitis Ascites Ulcer. of Intest. Hernia Ileus Intussusception Strict. of Intest. Dis. of Stomach Dis. of Panereas Hepatitis Jaundice Dis. of Spleen	262 12 8 163 3 1 3 2 23 -1 94 -2 12 15	- 3 20 7 2 1 - 2 1 - 11 - 11 - 8	- 10 24 11 11 6 13 11 1 4 32 - 13 4 98 3	- 2 13 1 5 2 6 8 - 1 25 - 2 4 26 -	262 12 23 220 22 19 12 21 44 2 6 162 - 17 21 147 3	1 -27 7 -3 -25 -5	- 1 5 1 1 - 1 3 - 3	- 4 2 7 9 - 11 2 4 - 3 27 - 2 5 29 1	- 1 1 4 5 2 6 5 7 - 1 17 - 1 4 21 -	40 6 4 43 22 3 17 7 15 - 5 72 - 3 14 53 2	105 1 1 8 1 - - 2 - 5 - 7	1 2 1 - 2 - 1	- - 2 1 3 5 2 6 - 1 6 - 3 1 8 -	- 1 1 - 1 4 - 1 - 2 4 -	105 1 3 13 3 3 5 3 14 - 1 13 - 3 10 12 -	38 -3 10 1 - - 1 - 1 6 - - 7 1	- - 1 3 - - 1 - - 3 - - 1	- - - 6 1 - 1 2 8 - 1 5 - 1 9	- - - 1 1 1 2 11 1 - 4 - 5 9 -	38 ;
	VIII. Nephritis Nephria Addison's Disease. Isehuria Diabetes Stone Cystitis Strict. of Urethra Dis. of Kidneys	4 1 4 2 - 8	8 6 - 1 2 - 1	5 25 - 1 8 1 8 1 37	1 3 - 1 - 3 3 20	18 35 - 7 12 1 12 4 71	4 - 1	1 7 - 1 2	2 32 - 1 3 1 1 1 8	7 - 3 3 5 6 1	5 50 -6 6 6 7 2 25	1	1 1 - - - - 2	- 5 - 2 1 1 1 3	- 2 - - 3 2 - 3	1 8 - 2 4 3 1 9	- 1 - 1 - 1	1 1 - - 1 - - 1	- 6 - - 1 1 1	- - 4 2 1 1 1	11 8 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 5 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 2 : 2 : 1 !
Management of the control of the control	IX. Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy Childbirth Dis. of Uterus	- - 1	2	6 8 69 15	3 - 2	6 -11 71 18	_	- - 2 -	7 30 14	$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	9 32 16	- 1 - -		1 - 20 2	- - 1	1 1 20 3			7 2	- 1 - 1	
CONTRACTOR ENGLIS	X. Arthritis Rheumatism Dis. of Joints, etc.	1 -4	- 3 18	2 6 17	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 41	-	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\\2\\12\end{vmatrix}$	3 4 8	- 6 -	7 12 21	- 1 1	- - 2	1 2 4	- 2 -	1 5 7		- - 3	- 2 2	- 6 1	83
	XI. Carbuncle Phlegmon Disease of Skin .	1 1 4		- - 2	- 1 -	1 2 6		-	- 1 -	1 -	1 1 3	- - 2	-	- - 1	-	- - 3	- - 5	- - -	- - 1	- - -	 63
	XVII. Intemperance Privation of Food Wt. Breast-milk Neglect Cold Poison Poisoned Wounds Burns and Sealds Hanging, etc. Suffocation Drowning Fraetures Gunshot Wounds Cuts and Stabs Other Vio. Causes]	2 3 3 3 28 3 3	14 1 	2 - - 2 - 3 4 - 8 17 - 1 1	177 11 322 	- - 1 - 7 - 10 2 8 - 1 3	- - - - - - 1 10 1	5 	1 1 2 2 1 16 1	6 -9 -5 -13 -5 14 -8 81 -2 3 16	- 9 1 - 1 - 6 - - 3	- - - - 1 - 2 3 - 1	6 1 1 9 14 - 3	- - - 1 1 1 2 7	6 -9 1 -3 -9 1 13 27 -6	- - 9 - - 1 10 1 1	1 - 2 3 - 1 -	- - - - - 1 2 13 - 1	- - - - 2 - 3 10 - -	1111 83 277
	Not specified .	87	7 26	93	12	218	28	3	12	2	45	39	6	23	1	69	15	4	7	-	26

			PA	ISL	EY.		C	RE	EN	OCI	ζ.		L	EIT.	Н.			PE	RT	Н.		Total.
CAU	SES OF DEATH.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	0-5	5-20	20-60	60,etc.	Total.	Grand 7
1V.	Cephalitis Apoplexy Paralysis Delirium Tremens Chorea Epilepsy Tetanus	7 - - - - 4 4	3 2 1 - - 1 - 4	2 5 16 2 - 2 - 4 - 3	- 12 25 - 1 - 2 - 2	5 26 42 2 - 3 1 6 4 13	7 2 - - 1 18 8	2 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 17 6 2 - 1 - 1 - 10	- 11 13 - - - 1 - 6	11 32 19 2 - 1 1 2 20 30	3 3 - - - - 16 1	1 1 2 8	2 1 9 1 - 2 - - 11	- 6 19 - 1 1	6 11 28 1 - 3 - 18 16	- - - - 7 3	1 1 1	- 4 6 2 2 2 - 3	- 16 10 - 1 - 2 - 3	1 21 16 2 - 1 - 4 7 10	184 487 560 81 4 56 13 13 480 441
V.	Pericarditis Aneurism Dis. of Heart, etc.	1 - -	- 3	- 1 24	- 1 7	1 2 34	- - 3	1 - 6	- 2 37	- 1 27	1 3 73	- 3	1 - 5	- 14	- 22	1 44	- - -	- 2	1 15	- 29	- 1 46	17 27 111)
VI.	Laryngitis Bronchitis Pleurisy Pneumonia Asthma Dis. of Lungs, etc.	34 - 12 -	- 10 - - - -	1 25 2 14 3 -	1 42 - 5 1	2 111 2 31 4 -	1 93 - 19 - 3	- 6 - 6 - 1	26 - 16 4 5	- 22 1 7 3 -	1 152 1 48 7 9	- 44 19 - 2	311-	1 16 1 12 1 4	33 - 3 4 -	$1 \\ 96 \\ 2 \\ 35 \\ 5 \\ 6$	31 4 -	1 3 - - -	1 10 - 6 2 -	1 9 - 3 2 1	3 53 - 13 4 1	51 3257 54 923 130 176
VII.	Tcething	25 	- - 2 1 - - - - - - - - -	- 1 2 2 1 - 1 - 1 3 - 8 -	- 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 - 1 2 - 1 - - 1 - - - -	25 -2 18 3 2 2 1 1 -2 10 -5 1 15 -	35 4 - 9 - 1 1 1 2 - - 2	1 3	- - 1 7 1 1 2 2 - 1 4 - 4 - 8 2	- - 1 1 - - 3 - 1 3	36 4 	21 - - 8 2 - 2 1 - - 2 - - 2 - - 1	- - 1 - - - 1 - - 1	- 1 2 7 - 1 - 7 - - 5	1 3 2 4 -	21 -1 11 10 -2 1 1 -1 13 -1 -2 10 1	10	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 2 - 8 -	- - 1 1 - 1 - 1 4 - 1 1	10 - 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - - 1 -	597 23 33 4 2 33 4 4 1 2 33 6 4 2 3 5 5 5 6 4 2 3 5 6 4 2 5 6 6 4 2 5 6 6 4 2 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
7111.	Nephritis Nephria Addison's Disease Isehuria Diabetes Stone Cystitis Striet. of Urethra Dis. of Kidneys	-	1 1 1 1	- 3 - 2 - - 2 - 2	- - - - 1 1	1 4 - 2 - 4 - 3	- 1 - - - - -		- 2 - 1 - - 5	1 1 - 1 1 - 4	1 4 - 2 1 - 9	1 3 1	3 1	1 4 - 1 - 3	- 1 - - - 1 - 4	2 11 - 1 - 1 - 9	- 1 - -	- 1 - 1 - -	- 5 - - - - 1	1 3 - 1 1 - 1 - 3	1 9 - 2 1 1 1 - 4	30 129 - 22 27 15 31 7 151
IX.	Paramenia Ovarian Dropsy . Childbirth Dis. of Uterus .	-		$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\2\\7\\1\end{bmatrix}$	- 1 - 1	1 3 7 2	-	-	- 5 1	1 1 1 1	- 5 1	- • - -	1 1 1 1	- 1 8 1	-	- 1 8 1	-		- - - 1	-	- - 1	8 28 150 1 45 45
	Arthritis	1	1 2 -	- 3 1	1 - 1 -	1 6 2	- 2 - 1	4	- 2 1		$-\frac{2}{2}$ 7 $-\frac{1}{1}$ 1	- 1 - - -	- 1 - -			- 2 - -	######################################	2	- 1 1 - -	- - - - - 1	1 3	12 57 87
VII.	Disease of Skin Intemperance Privation of Food Wt. Breast-milk Neglect Cold Poison Poisoned Wounds Burns and Scalds Hanging, etc. Suffocation Drowning Fractures Gunshot Wounds Cuts and Stabs Other Vio. Causes Not specified	1 3 1 28	1	- - - 1 1 - 1 2 - 5 5	1	1 1 - - 1 1 1 - 4 2 - 6 11 - 2 31	1 	- - - - - - - 1 4 - - - 1 3	1 - - - - - - - 8 16 - 2	2 - - - - 1 4 - 1	3 -1 -2 -4 10 27 4	- - 4 - - 5 - 5 - 2 - -	1 3 2	- - - 1 - - 2 - 6 12 - - 1	3	- - 4 - 1 - 5 3 5 7 20 - 1	- - - - 1 1 1 1	- - - 1 - 1	2 - - - 1 1 1 - 2 2 1 1 2	- - - - 1 1 1 - - 1	2 - - - 4 2 - 5 4 1 1 3	20 1 61 1 24 - 69 24 63 127 345 5 9 50

								MA	LE B	IRTH	IS.					Total Male
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Births
Glasgow, .				795	727	\$52	893	821	891	817	777	766	772	699	777	9587
Edinburgh,	•			293	263	303	299	302	317	322	252	250	299	253	244	3400
Dundee, .	•			197	183	203	193	225	225	186	187	178	183	170	181	2511
Aberdeen,		•		139	95	141	138	132	137	115	113	120	116	117	111	1464
Paisley, .	•	•	•	71	76	80	77	93	82	69	82	74	73	64	63	904
Greenock,	•	•		97	96	93	106	114	120	112	94	94	99	105	108	1238
Leith, .	•	•		82	83	71	75	74	83	69	70	71	83	70	75	906
Perth, .	•	•		28	27	51	33	35	47	38	41	35	40	35	36	446
Total, 1868,		•		1702	1553	1794	1814	1796	1902	1728	1616	1588	1665	1513	1595	20266
Total, 1867,	•	•	•	1667	1494	1689	1866	1832	1691	1699	1578	1544	1698	1662	1619	20039
Total, 1866,	•	•	•	1692	1553	1737	1691	1796	1705	1696	1558	1522	1679	1533	1588	19750
Total, 1865,	•			1711	1544	1727	1682	1830	1790	1548	1550	1533	1614	1505	1524	19558
Total, 1864,		٠	•	1611	1515	1614	1753	1678	1654	1475	1568	1460	1544	1491	1599	18962
Total, 1863,		٠		1543	1396	1582	1690	1687	1679	1481	1458	1472	1523	1446	1604	18561
Total, 1862,				1561	1351	1585	1620	1688	1497	1471	1307	1329	1462	1298	1498	17667

								FEM	ALE	BIRT	THS.					Total Female
				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Births.
Glasgow,				776	687	784	827	805	858	808	694	652	719	673	739	9022
Edinburgh,	•			2 80	221	270	266	298	315	274	263	244	268	261	289	3249
Dundee, .	•	•	•	168	17 0	188	1 88	193	230	212	203	173	182	187	175	2269
Aberdeen,				164	105	146	108	167	109	106	114	125	105	117	132	1438
Paisley, .	•	•	•	51	74	85	87	80	90	68	67	65	59	66	62	854
Greenock,	•	•	•	99	109	96	108	111	101	96	90	81	100	86	87	1164
Leith, .		•		72	50	69	64	69	95	64	68	74	84	70	74	853
Perth, .				35	34	36	44	. 38	36	27	28	43	27	29	21	398
Total, 1868,		•	•	1645	1450	1674	1692	1701	1834	1655	1527	1457	1544	1489	1579	19247
Total, 1867,	•	(•	1636	1499	1554	1714	1707	1583	1704	1468	1466	1667	1488	1487	18973
Total, 1866,		٠		1618	1475	1635	1638	1746	1641	1495	1484	1378	1630	1477	1585	18802
Total, 1865,			•	1628	1516	1596	1588	1712	1668	1542	1485	1399	1507	1416	1460	18517
Total, 1864,	•	•	•	1 496	1478	1540	1644	1659	1610	1407	1499	1386	1415	1436	1540	18110
Total, 1863,	•		4	1397	1348	1423	1498	1607	1658	1444	1399	1336	1461	1338	1425	17334
Total, 1862,	•	•	•	1-1-47	1329	1512	1531	1560	1425	1489	1223	1246	1383	1197	1434	16776

	277 Table			BIF	RTHS	—-B	HTC	SEX	ES.				Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Births.
Glasgow,	1571	1414	1636	1720	1626	1749	1625	1471	1418	1491	1372	1516	18609
Edinburgh,	573	487	573	565	600	632	596	515	494	567	514	533	6649
Dundee,	365	353	391	381	418	455	398	390	351	365	357	356	4580
Aberdeen,	303	200	287	246	239	246	221	227	245	221	234	243	2912
Paisley,	122	150	165	164	173	172	137	149	139	132	130	125	1758
Greenock,	196	205	189	214	225	221	208	184	175	199	191	195	2402
Leith,	154	133	140	139	143	178	133	138	145	167	140	149	1759
Perth,	63	61	87	77	73	83	65	69	78	67	64	57	844
'Total, 1868,	3347	3003	3468	3506	3497	3736	3383	3143	3045	3209	3002	8174	39513
Total, 1867,	3303	2993	3243	3580	3539	3274	3403	3046	3010	3365	3150	3106	39012
Total, 1866,	3310	3028	3372	3329	3542	3346	3191	3042	2900	3309	3010	3173	38552
Total, 1865,	3339	3060	3323	3270	3542	3458	3090	3035	2932	3121	2921	2984	38075
Total, 1861,	3107	2993	3154	3397	3337	3264	2882	3067	2846	2959	2927	3139	37072
Total, 1863,	2940	2744	3005	3188	3294	3337	2925	2857	2808	2984	2784	3029	35895
Total, 1862,	3008	2680	3097	3151	3248	2922	2960	2530	2575	2845	2495	2932	34448

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN EIGHT TOWNS—1868. 41

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Juno	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Glasgow,	163	127	171	159	143	169	163	153	147	138	143	151	1827
Edinburgh,	58	64	65	36	57	53	63	44	41	53	59	48	641
Dundee,	49	35	54	31	5 5	45	39	48	45	53	37	36	527
Aberdeen,	39	29	36	28	27	40	29	27	31	27	30	20	363
Paisley,	11	13	15	8	22	14	13	11	16	7	12	9	151
Greenock,	18	15	7	4	15	15	8	14	13	13	8	10	1 40
Leith,	11	14	7	9	5	8	8	7	10	12	9	8	108
Perth,	6	3	5	13	10	9	3	9	3	7	5	4	77
Total, 1868,	355	300	360	288	334	353	326	313	306	210	203	286	3834
Total, 1867,	308	316	337	344	317	293	378	307	303	338	304	299	3844
Total, 1866,	369	319	343	324	318	349	353	346	274	336	296	340	3967
Total, 1865,	332	282	311	314	340	359	311	308	268	278	297	294	3694
Total, 1864,	325	291	264	283	342	322	271	346	289	316	302	283	3634
Total, 1863,	272	283	270	283	291	343	280	302	275	303	309	335	3546
Total, 1862,	294	278	297	328	289	281	305	248	274	273	242	315	3424

MARRIAGES IN THE EIGHT TOWNS-1868.

TYLIXLUEULIX	O(===)				-			2.0	AATA	~	100		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Glasgow,	511	223	231	228	144	473	530	253	253	257	396	315	3814
Edinburgh,	190	81	109	112	75	337	153	132	124	118	175	173	1779
Dundee,	103	55	47	48	61	164	58	49	53	55	87	90	870
Aberdeen,	66	47	45	47	34	S5	47	59	50	47	67	98	692
Paisley,	57	29	28	20	9	56	40	41	18	25	42	30	395
Greenock,	47	29	27	21	23	54	53	29	40	30	37	33	423
Leith,	50	18	27	21	16	66	46	38	21	3 0	,52	46	411
Perth,	25	10	13	16	20	34	16	11	19	13	23	22	222
Total, 1868,	1049	492	527	513	382	1269	943	612	578	575	859	807	8606
Total, 1867,	1049	509	510	573	496	1219	1034	583	638	577	899	840	8867
Total, 1866,	1168	599	501	641	462	1331	992	620	624	651	930	928	9450
Total, 1865,	1197	570	462	473	498	1227	1094	649	603	656	945	946	9320
Total, 1864,	1082	523	468	576	465	1172	983	711	559	615	846	884	8884
Total, 1863,	995	492	506	544	407	1190	979	633	518	621	913	795	8593
Total, 1862,	899	431	484	443	369	1070	902	551	535	513	730	767	7694
Total, 1861,	834	417	441	523	397	1007	873	523	535	522	833	828	7733
Total, 1860,	820	462	406	470	388	1006	876	556	499	566	768	S43	7660
Total, 1859,	811	413	426	400	369	1027	826	598	496	607	769	799	7541

					MA	LE I	EAT	HS.					Total Male
,	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Deaths.
Glasgow,	610	532	622	623	554	537	601	610	490	585	626	645	7035
Edinburgh,	187	194	206	204	177	176	178	224	202	210	221	242	2421
Dundee,	102	132	126	123	136	102	134	109	87	99	112	151	1413
Aberdeen,	82	71	77	S1	104	97	87	89	61	66	97	66	978
Paisley,	66	36	45	33	41	45	65	45	33	58	56	62	586
Greenock,	74	51	63	83	80	76	71	69	74	83	87	72	883
Leith,	36	41	55	49	42	45	54	42	31	39	29	44	507
Perth,	95	27	20	16	21	20	34	37	18	23	25	39	315
Total, 1868,	1192	1084	1215	1212	1155	1098	1224	1225	996	1163	1253	1321	14138
Total, 1867,	1351	1058	1209	1187	1226	1021	1072	909	990	993	1006	1182	13234
Tótal, 1866,	1261	1103	1301	1244	1248	1041	1095	982	905	1157	1170	1217	13724
Total, 1865,	1399	1388	1305	1110	1174	1068	1238	1084	956	1124	1307	1099	14252
Total, 1864,	1543	1373	1479	1222	1134	1135	1058	1147	984	1057	1122	1240	14494
Total, 1863,	1183	1072	1210	1163	1066	1101	1062	1087	1001	1039	1258	1362	13604
Total, 1862,	1292	1016	1158	1130	1043	953	880	794	870	895	1082	1182	12295

					FEM	ALE	DEA	THS.					Total Female
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Deaths.
Glasgow,	587	526	573	504	522	555	581	545	515	597	601	684	6790
Edinburgh,	226	192	229	166	159	172	164	192	217	204	217	221	2359
Dundee,	131	117	137	124	121	128	125	140	105	88	124	166	1506
Aberdeen,	96	Sß	93	S1	92	99	82	88	68	68	98	98	1049
Paisley,	66	5 S	41	50	51	42	61	68	41	49	55	53	635
Greenock,	65	43	58	63	76	60	58	70	64	73	71	74	775
Leith,	26	35	37	28	43	52	39	51	36	38	31	52	468
Perth,	34	29	26	20	29	- 26	24	25	23	18	24	33	311
Total, 1868,	1231	1086	1194	1036	1093	1134	1134	1179	1069	1135	1221	1381	13893
Total, 1867,	1471	1140	1228	1160	1185	968	1082	946	911	976	1013	1197	13277
Total, 1866,	1267	1075	1323	1222	1270	1064	978	978	SS2	1140	1257	1268	13724
Total, 1865,	1413	1449	1288	1126	1137	1070	1182	1163	897	1109	1250	1163	14247
Total, 1864,	1608	1457	1436	1233	1099	1100	1049	1072	982	995	1132	1171	14334
Total, 1863,	1183	1114	1235	1010	1075	1104	1029	1070	964	1133	1192	1317	13426
Total, 1862,	1453	1084	1218	1109	1070	972	900	764	884	982	1020	1214	12670

		•		DE.	ATHS	SB	ОТН	SEX	ES.				Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Deaths.
Glasgow,	1197	1058	1195	1127	1076	1092	1182	1155	1005	1182	1227	1329	13825
Edinburgh,	413	386	435	370	336	348	342	416	419	414	438	463	4780
Dundee,	233	249	263	247	257	230	259	249	192	187	236	317	2919
Aberdeen,	178	157	170	162	196	196	169	177	129	134	195	164	2027
Paisley,	132	94	87	83	92	87	126	113	74	107	111	115	1221
Greenock,	139	94	121	146	156	136	129	139	138	156	158	146	1658
Leith,	62	76	92	77	85	97	93	93	67	77	60	96	975
Perth,	69	56	46	36	50	46	58	62	41	41	49	72	626
Total, 1868,	2423	2170	2409	2248	2248	2232	2358	2404	2065	2298	2474	2702	28031
Total, 1867,	2822	2198	2437	2347	2411	1989	2154	1855	1901	1969	2019	2379	26511
Total, 1866,	2528	2178	2624	2466	2518	2105	2073	1960	1787	2297	2427	2485	27448
Total, 1865,	2812	2837	2593	2236	2311	2138	2420	2247	1853	2233	2557	2262	28499
Total, 1864,	3151	2830	2915	2455	2233	2235	2107	2219	1966	2052	2254	2411	28828
Total, 1863,	2366	2186	2445	2173	2141	2205	2091	2157	1965	2172	2450	2679	27030
Total, 1862,	2745	2100	2376	2239	2113	1925	1780	155 8	1754	1877	2102	2396	24965

ABSTRACT of the METEOROLOGY of the Eight Principal Towns of Scotland during the several Months

of the Year 1868.

Mean height above the Sea-level, 124 feet. Mean North Latitude, 56"12'. Mean West Longitude, 3"30'.

		ure on e foot.	lus.	2.05	5.57	2.00	1.84	1.41	1.50	18.0	1.42	1.48	1.60	1.40	1.81	1.75
	-	Calm or Variable.		or.	0	O1	-4 1	Ç1	દા		ငော	63	П	G E	1-4	81
		MX		ç1	က	က	ा	ī	ମ	Ğı	C1	ေ	ෙ	-1 1	Ç1	6.5
	certair	M		t-	11	12	9	7	12	6	9	4	12	ŗ0	ت	66
WINDS.	Number of Days it blew in certain Directions.	SW		9	10	S	9	S	9	4	13	ତୀ	S	ေ	9	7.2
M M	Directions.	S		30	ေ	4	4	9	ော	င၁	က	G1	ေ	67	9	42
	of Da	SE		7	1	0	0	ଟା	ବୀ	C1	61	ଟୀ	1	က	က	19
	ımber	ы		70	0	0	4	က	ς ι	L	10	တ	67	5	4	45
	N.	NE		73		0	7	П	П	П		4	0	က	¢1	17
		Z		ေ	_	63	C4	_	0	67	-	က	-	යෙ	ଚ ।	21
RAIN.	Am	ount.	inch.	6.73	4.53	3.98	3.95	2.57	1.00	0.54	5.33	9.56	9.57	2.80	6.29	43.85
ದೆ	Num Days	ber of it fell.	days.	18	21	18	17	15	11	တ	16	15	16	14	19	188
es,	Hun Sat.	nidity. 100.		88	SS	85	80	7.8	75	7.8	80	84	S5	98	89	82
DEDUCTIONS a Glaisher's Tables, 2nd Edit.	in Cul	Vapour pie Foot Air.	grs.	98.6	2.59	2.71	68.6	3.44	3.77	4.57	4.46	3.89	2.93	2.38	99.6	3.93
DEDUCT from Glaishe 2nd E		ie Force	ineh.	-204	.223	-234	.251	:303	.339	.408	00₹-	345	-255	-206	085.	-283
from		v-point erature.	0	35.0	37.3	38.3	40.3	45.3	48.1	53.1	52.8	48.9	40.7	35.2	38.1	42.8
IETER.	Ter	Bulb, or np. of oration.	0	57.1	40.0	41.1	43.5	48.7	6.13	26.6	55.7	51.1	43.0	37.5	99.9	45.5
HYGROMETER	Mear	Bulb, or n Temp. Air.		9.88	42.3	43.4	46.4	55.5	55.8	6.09	59.0	53.5	45.0	39.2	41.2	48.1
		eatest Range.	0	19.5	17.9	21.8	21.6	54.6	29.0	29.6	26.3	9.4.S	18.9	17.3	20.5	29.6
ERING TER. Towns.	Mean Ra	n Daily	0	9.5	9.2	11.7	19.4	14.7	15.8	17.9	13-2	12.6	12.0	0.6	8.5	12:1
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. Mean of the Six Towns		onthly ange.	0	40.0	25.9	29.₹	31.1	37.4	34.9	0.18	37.0	39.3	9.67	55.5	28.7	9.88
-REGISTE ERMONET of the Six		lean erature.	o	6.88	6.57	44.2	46.8	52.6	56.8	61.0	59.8	54.1	45.6	9.68	41.1	48.6
SELF- THI Mean	Low	rest in onth.	0	23.9	30.0	29.5	91.1	65 150 20	40.8	46.9	46.7	38.3	30.2	25.7	26.6	23.9
	High	hest in	0	53.8	55.9	58.6	6.5.5	2-69	7.97	89.0	83.7	7.7.2	59.8	58.9	55.3	2.68
ster.		nthly inge.	inch.	1.954	1.906	1.799	1.583	1.092	0.849	1.037	0.973	1.503	0.971	1.782	1.754	1-433
BAROMETER		n at 32° ea-level.	inch.	29.763	29.841	29.780	29.872	29.897	090-08	30.062	29.827	29-926	29.805	29-983	29.343	29-846
	1868.			JANUARY,	FEBRUARY,	MARCH,	APRIL,	MAY,	JUNE,	JULY,	AUGUST,	SEPTEMBER,	OCTOBER,	NOVEMBER,	DECEMBER,	YEAR, .

The absolute highest temperature, viz. 87°.7, was noted at Edinburgh in August; and the absolute lowest, viz. 18°.0, at Perth in January.

Norg.—The figures under each month are the mean results from the eight Stations, as published in the Monthly Returns.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRARS' NOTES RELATIVE TO THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION ACT.

I. NORTHERN DIVISION.

1. SHETLAND.

3. (2.) Sandwick and Cunningsburgh.—Of the 62 children born in 1867, there are six, the parents of whom have not yet sent in certificates of vaccination, notwithstanding the frequent notices that have been sent. The district is wide, and far from where the vaccinator resides, and consequently much trouble is given to the Registrar, the remuneration for which is very small.

4. (1.) Fetlar.—Parents generally complain on account of having to go to a distant island to get their children vaccinated. It is only during the summer months that this can be done with safety, and at that season nearly all the males who have arrived at manhood are either absent, or engaged at the deep-sea fishing. Women alone cannot manage boats (that being the only means of communication), to cross such broad sounds as intervene. These sounds are at all times dangerous from the strength of the tidal currents, and the difficulties and dangers are greatly enhanced on account of the numerous cross settings of these currents. This complicated and protracted travelling often proves prejudicial to the health of nurses, as well as of children. Besides, it involves a good deal of expense on the parents, who are in many instances very poor. The present rate of fees for the Registrar's remuneration in connection with vaccination is quite inadequate for the amount of trouble in discharging this part of his duties.

trouble in discharging this part of his duties.
7. (3.) Whalsay and Skerries.—The requirements of the Vaccination Act have, as far as possible, been pointedly attended to. The people are more willing to comply now than they were at the commencement of the Act.

12. (3.) Papa-Stour.—The Vaccination Act, with its eumbrous machinery, does not work well in a remote district like Papa-Stour. The regular vaccinator resides about 40 miles distant, hence his visits are few and far between. Some parties who paid him for vaccinating their children several months ago have not yet obtained their certificates, consequently the vaccination, though successful, cannot be recorded; others, unable to pay, could not have certificates. Two things are necessary to make the Act work well here:—First, That the vaccinator reside in the parish, and visit us twice in the year. Second, That the Parochial Board assess the parish for

the money necessary, and pay the vaccinator in the same way as the Registrars are paid, when vaccination would go on without murmur or delay.

2. ORKNEY.

15. EDAY AND PHARAY.—My opinion is most decided, that in island districts, without a resident qualified doctor, some other competent person residing in the place should be empowered to vaccinate in such place.

17. Firth and Stennis. — The Vaccination Act works smoothly in this parish, but causes the Registrar considerable labour. The remuneration falls far short of the amount of labour.

27. Sandwick.—The vaccination of this parish was probably as complete as that of any parish in Britain before the passing of the Vaccination Act. The elergyman, who is a L.R.C.S.E., invited all to come and have their children vaccinated gratis, yet a few cases were discovered where parents neglected their duty. However, there has been no case of small-pox amongst natives of this parish, either at home or abroad, since 1826, when this system was begun. The formalities of the present Act are found troublesome to the vaccinator, and it would work more pleasantly if the fees were paid by the Parochial Board, as many think was intended by the Act.

29. South Ronaldshay.—The people seem willing to vaccinate their children, and Dr. Gordon, our vaccinator, is most successful in the operation, as he always keeps matter for the

purpose, which is good and fresh.

30. Stromness.—The work is easily executed when all parties do their part at the proper time. I have not had a single case of postponement.

4. SUTHERLAND.

45. CLYNE.—The Vaccination Act works most successfully here.

46. (1.) Bonar.—The people in general are now beginning to be a little more punctual in getting their children vaccinated at the proper time. Still, however, there is yet too great a tendency with many of them to prolong it till the end of the sixth month,

47. Dornoch.—Vaccination well attended to,

47. Dornoch.—Vaccination well attended to, though there is no resident doctor in the district. The miserable remuneration allowed to the Registrar is the only complaint I have to make against the Act.

II.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

5. Ross and Cromarty.

Mainland.

63. Edderton. — There are no outstanding cases.

66. (1.) NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GAIRLOCH.

The residence of the vaccinator for the district being from 12 to 18 miles distant, he visits the district only three or four times in a year, according to circumstances, which accounts for the 10 marked in column 7 of the Return.

the 10 marked in column 7 of the Return.
75. (1.) Lochbroom. — Vaccination matters are being better attended to now than formerly. Much depends upon the medical gentlemen; when they are agreeable and obliging, vaccination is generally punctually performed, and we have now the good fortune to have such an officer.

75. (2.) Coigach.—The Act works pretty well here now, considering the various difficulties with which poor parents and all concerned have to contend in carrying out the statutory provisions in such an outlying district as this. Upon central and convenient stations, and stated periods of attendance being fixed, I have no hesitation in saying that the people could be brought to do their duty readily and punctually, notwithstanding their slowness to believe the benefits of the Act, and their reluctance to pay the vaccinator's fee of 2s. 6d.

Insular.

88. STORNOWAY.—Vaccinators are most attentive to their duties, and parents and guardians, in general, are giving greater attention to the requirements of the Act than in former years.

6. Inverness.

Mainland.

92. (2.) FORT-AUGUSTUS OR ABERTARFF.—Generally speaking, the Act works very fairly.

100. KILMORACK.—The vaccination of the children, on the whole, is well attended to.

104. Laggan.—All the children born in this parish since the Act came into operation have been successfully vaccinated, excepting those who died before vaccination.

Insular.

118. (1.) Benbecula. — No certificates have been received as yet for 3 of the 42 registered in 1867, but the people are paying more attention to the Act than they have done in former years.

III.—NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

7. NAIRN.

121. AULDEARN.—The schedules have, with one or two exceptions, been transmitted to me in due time.

122. Cawdor.—The registration of vaccination causes more trouble than that of the births, in a great many cases.

8. ELGIN (OR MORAY).

134. EDINKILLIE.—Vaccination is very regularly attended to. There have been no prosecutions under the Act since it came into operation.

139. Knockando.—Parents complain loudly of the inconvenience they are subjected to, and the distance they have often to travel to get their children vaccinated, through the want of a resident medical practitioner, and it is not without considerable difficulty that we are able

to present a clean bill of vaccinations at the year's end.

9. Banff.

148. Botriphnie.—I consider that the Act works well; at least I have no great trouble in this landward parish.

151. Deskford.—The two cases in column 7 are eases of removal; no traces of the parents

can be got.

157. (1.) INVERAVON. — No circumstance worthy of record, save and except the palpable fact, that the Registrar is most inadequately remunerated for the duties he performs in connection with the Vaccination Act.

160. (1.) KIRKMICHAEL. — The operation of this Act still continues to be productive of endless trouble to the Registrar, for which his remuneration still continues to be as nearly as possible nothing.

160. (2.) Tomintoul.—The remarks of last year are still applicable. A great many require

notices at the expiration of six months.

165. ROTHEMAY.—No case of small-pox has occurred during the past four years,—a circumstance unparalleled in the recollection of the Registrar during the prior forty years. The Registrar has noticed, with the greatest satisfaction, the uniform care and fidelity with which the appointed vaccinator has discharged his duties.

10. ABERDEEN.

182. Coull—The Act has worked well. The whole of the children have been vaccinated. The one returned under column 5 was vaccinated by an improfessional person. The parents lived at a distance from any doctor, but had taken the child twice to a doctor without the virus taking effect. Being unwilling to take out the child again, the operation was performed by some one near them.

183. CRATHIE AND BRAEMAR.—The Act has wrought very well. No postponements, and no defaulters.

186. Culsamond.—The Vaccination Act has of late become more troublesome than the Registration

204. INVERURIE.—The certificates, with one or two exceptions, have been lodged in time. The only difficulty arises in the case of vagrants, hawkers, etc., and of children dying in other parishes, no intimation being sent of the death.

210. King-Edward.—In general the statute operates well, with the exception of the time given for vaccination and the terms of section

 $\frac{57}{17}$.

222. (a.) MIDMAR.—Vaccination is carefully attended to. The only drawback which seems to exist is, that the vaccinator takes the operation in hand, but fails to attend until the six months are ended, and the Registrar's notice requires to be sent to the parents.

230. Of NE.—Vaccination generally well attended to; a few require the statutory notice

sent to remind them.

233. Pitsligo.—I do not find that the Act works well. I rarely get a vaccination certificate of any sort, without sending notice to the parents; and when this is done, in a great number of cases it is Schedule B that is returned—often twice. I am unable to assign any reason for this, as the parish is always in a very healthy condition. Since the 1st January 1867, I have recorded 46 postponed vaccinations, 24 being for the year 1867, and 22 for 1868. The number of entries of births in these years were respectively 75 and 81. I am convinced that, if the time allowed for having the vaccination performed

were reduced to three months, the evil I com-

plain of would be lessened.

241. STRICHEN.—The Act is found to work very well, the only difficulty experienced being

in the ease of itinerants.

243. TARVES .-- The Act works very well. Of the 87 births for 1867, five died before vaccination; the remaining 82 were all successfully vaccinated. There were only two cases of postponement, and these were both for the first time only.

11. KINCARDINE.

257. FETTERCAIRN .- The Act works pretty well; but as neither vaccinators, nor registrars, and especially the latter, are half paid for such responsible duties, it is unreasonable to expect from them anything beyond the barest possible compliance with its provisious.

IV.-EAST MIDLAND DIVISION.

12. FORFAR.

274. BARRY.—The operation of the Act has

been beneficial to the public health.
282. (1.) First District of Dunder.—Considering the large extent of the district, and the character of a portion of the population, the Registrar is of opinion that the provisions of the Act have been particularly well fulfilled. The children not accounted for belong entirely to the

294. Kettins.—One of the two who left the parish went to London. The other died a few

days after leaving the parish. 296. Kinnell. — Vaccination carefully at-

tended to.

310. Monifieth.—Sixteen died previous to vaccination. All the rest have been successfully vaceinated.

319. St. Vigeans.—The Act continues to work satisfactorily and successfully,

13. PERTH.

376. LOGIERAIT.—The Act may be said to work well. The only case not attended to for 1867 was the child of a hawker, who did not belong to the parish.

384. Moulin.—The provisions of the Act were

most successfully earried out in 1867.
387. Pertu.—The number in col. 7 is greater than in last return, the Registrar having been

unable as yet to trace them.

389. RATTRAY.—Under the column "Died before Vaccination," the proportion is high, namely, one in every 12 of the births registered. In 1866 it was one in 21, in 1865 one in 12, and in 1864 one in 30, thus showing a high rate of mortality among children every alternate year. The two "removed from the parish" are children of hawkers, who travel about the country.

390. REDGORTON.—Not many parishes, in my opinion, can furnish so complete a return,-

every subject of entry successfully vaccinated. 394. (b.) Strathfillan. — The parents are now desirous to get their children vaccinated within the time specified.

14. FIFE.

414. Carrock.—The stoppage of the Forth Iron Co.'s works in the parish caused an emigration of the inhabitants, hence the comparatively large number in col. 7.

426 DYSART.—Of the 307 children whose births were registered in 1867, 282 were suc-eessfully vaccinated, as per certificates. The remaining 25 died before vaccination. No de-

442. Kirkcaldy.—The Act is now working

satisfactorily.

Kinnoss.

461. Fossoway.-The Act is very well attended There is still one postponement for 1866, not, of course, included in the present return. The eause, I believe, is some eruption on the head.

V.-WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.

17. STIRLING.

479. FALKIRK. — The Vaccination Act has worked very successfully. But the remuneration should be double, either by the addition of 3d. to the statutory allowance, or by an equivalent from the Parochial Board or Town Council. The general feeling of Registrars is that expressed above.

490. Stirling.—The Act is still working well.

19. ARGYLL.

504. ARDCHATTAN.—Although sometimes late in being performed, vaccination is well attended to here. As yet it has been omitted by none, and parents who have left the parish have returned certificates of successful vaccination.

505. (1.) AHARACLE.— Vaccination well at-

tended to in this district.

505. (2.) ARISAIG.—The Act is much better attended to now than it has been, but in a great many instances notices have still to be sent, in some cases more than once, and for all this extra trouble the Registrar has absolutely nothing.

505. (3.) STRONTIAN.—The Act has wrought very well. No special circumstance to mention.

513. Invergray.—The requirements of the Act better attended to than at first.

516. (2.) KILBERRY.—It is not without trouble, both on the part of the people and also on that of the vaccinator, that the vaccination is ac-complished; much of the trouble, however, arises from the parties being at a distance from

where the vaccinator resides.
535. TARBERT.—The Act is working very well, only the Registrar must send notices to some defaulters before the certified schedules are

returned.

Insular.

551. (1.) Tyree.—The Act was never rigidly enforced in this district, and consequently the people by degrees became more careless, so that now the defaulter's notice is no longer any terror to them; 27 of these were issued within the last six months, and only four returned any certificate within the 10 days. I say it is most provoking to be compelled to do all this gratuitously, and as the Parochial Board is not inclined to enforce the 25th section of the Act, I will not finger a penny for my trouble. I am afraid that the list I supplied the board with last October has either been ordered "to lie on the table, or "to be read that day six months," as I did not hear any more about it. Matters are come to such a pass, that only one certificate of any kind was returned to me for over the last three months, and unless something is done, the Act will, to all intents, become a dead letter here. An Amendment Act is loudly called for. Vaccination being as much for the public as for individual good, vaccinators ought to be paid out of a public rate, and defaulters ought to be proeeeded against on the complaint of the Registrar.

551. (2.) Coll.—The Registrar has sometimes great difficulty in getting in the schedules within the statutory period, chiefly owing to the vaccinator residing in the island of Tyree, between which and this parish there is a very dangerous ferry, which is for many weeks (especially in winter) impassable.

20. Bute.

552. Cumbraes.—The Aet has been very well complied with here. The Registrar has had in a good many eases to send notices, but all were promptly forward when they saw the penalty of £1, 1s. looming in the distance.

554. KILMORY .- The high fee charged for vaccination seems to be the only impediment in the way of having it expeditiously and cheerfully

attended to.

VI. SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION.

21. Renfrew.

565. Houston and Killellan.—There has been very great difficulty this year in procuring the certificates, in consequence of the shifting of the population engaged in railway making.

572. (2) Neilston (Barrhead).—Vaccination

is well attended to in this district.

22. Ayr.

586. DALMELLINGTON.—The miners frequently remove to other places, and leave no address, consequently many of my notices are returned through the Dead Letter Office. With this exception, I find no difficulty in the working of the

597. KILMARNOCK.—The Vaccination Act still works well, as only seven out of 597 births in 1867 remain unaecounted for; but it requires much attention on the part of the Registrar.

613. Sonn.—During the year 1867, penalty notices sent to defaulters still amount to 18½ per

eent.

616. STEWARTON.—Notices have still to be issued to a considerable number of delinquents. From earelessness, some of these put off till warned, and others from inability or aversion to pay the vaccination fee. The dates of the certificates show, that in several eases it has been detained by the medical practitioner in consequence of the fee not being paid. Still, with the exception of the class who require votices, and semetimes what may be called notices, and sometimes what may be called dunning, the Act works very well. Registrars wish, if possible, to avoid prosecution of delinquents.

23. LANARK.

622. (3.) Shettleston (Barony).—The Vaeeination Act continues to work very well, but 1 think the time allowed for vaccination too long for a district such as this. Miners never stay long in one place, and it is very difficult to trace them to obtain the schedule. I find a great many depend upon receiving a letter reminding them, and are sure to produce a schedule within 10 days and save the 1s., or if the time has expired, send it by post, without enclosing the fee,

or even a stamp on the envelope.
626. (a.) (2.) CADDER (EASTERN DISTRICT).— Considering the migratory nature of the population, the Vaccination Act has wrought remark-

ably well.

626. (b.) CALDERHEAD. —From the migratory habits of the mining population, it is very difficult to get the vaccination ecrtificates within the statutory time. In consequence of this, considerable trouble and expense are frequently incurred. It would be very desirable either to have the vaccination performed within a shorter period after the birth, or a more summary method of procedure with the defaulters. The remuneration to the Registrar is far too inadequate for the duties imposed upon him. The Vaccination Schedule II. has to be filled up, verbal instructions given to the informant of the birth, many "notices of failure" filled up and transmitted, and the return entered into the books, and the whole for 3d.

644. (3.) GLASGOW (BRIDGETON).—In this district vaccination has been very well attended to; the fact that only 62 out of the 2170 children born here removed from the district, and cannot be accounted for, being a sufficint proof of this. If it were imperative upon Registrars to send notice of the death of a child which had not been vaccinated, and was born in another district, to the Registrar of the district of its birth, I believe that the number of those unaccounted for would be far less. This is the practice of the Glasgow Registrars, and it works well. But when a child is removed from the city, and dies before vaccination, we hear nothing of the event. Hence the return is defective with respect to the number that die before vaccination. There have been no deaths from small-pox during the year, and I have heard of very few eases of the disease in this district. The medical practitioners here have been most anxious to secure vaccination to all children, and I believe many of them vaeeinate without being paid.

651. (1.) AIRDRIE (NEW MONKLAND).-For some time after the introduction of the Act, many of the miners expressed their dissatisfaction at being put to the trouble and expense of vac-cinating their children. This feeling has entirely disappeared, and the Act works most

favourably.

652. (3). Eastern District (Old Monkland). -The number of infantile deaths previous to vaccination (27) is greatly in excess of former years. There are no postponements, and the eight removals are principally to be attributed to the dulness of the iron trade.

656. Stonehouse. — Vaccination is well at-

tended to.

VII.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

25. Edinburgh.

685. (1.) Edinburgh (St. George).—The Vaceination Act continues to work well, with one or two exceptions, chiefly in regard to postponed certificates. A certificate of insusceptibility has frequently been sent me (without any qualifying clause) and in a short time afterwards one of sneeessful vaccination, showing that the medical practitioners understood them to mean temporarily insusceptible. The time to which they can be postponed is also frequently misunder-stood. I often get them postponing it for three months, and one received lately postponed it for six months. If the certificates were worded, "I do hereby postpone the vaccination for a period not exceeding two months from the date of this certificate," the difficulty would be avoided. 1 have some trouble in getting these certificates renewed, and have to write the parents in almost every case at the expiry of the two mouths. Delay is frequently caused by the medical man, after having successfully vaccinated the child, detaining the certificate as a means of compelling the payment of his account.

701. WEST CALDER.--The one case of "vaccination postponed" has been postponed five

26. HADDINGTON.

704. Bolton.—The Vaccination Act gives not

the slightest trouble in this parish.
710. Humbie.—Vaccination well attended to, both by parents and vaccinator.

27. Berwick.

727. AVTON.—The Registrar is much satisfied with the working of the Act in this district, as he has never experienced the slightest difficulty in getting the statute complied with.
730. Chirnside.—The Vaccination Act con-

tinues to work well.

732. Coldingham.—Of the 109 children born, 103 were successfully vaccinated, and six died before vaccination. In nine cases I had to issue notices to parties who had failed to give in their schedules within the statutory period of six months. In every case, however, the schedule was produced within 10 days of the despatch of such notice. The parents seem to trust the matter very much to the medical man, and it would appear that it is to forgetfulness on his part that the schedules are not duly received. Generally the Act works well.

739. Evemoutu.—During the year, 30 notices pursuant to section 17 were sent to parents, being the greatest number for any year since the Act came into operation. The remuneration

of the Registrar is too small.
740. Fogo.—The Vaccination Act has worked very well. Every year the schedules are coming more regularly, the Registrar having very seldom occasion to issue statutory notices to defaulters.

28. PEEBLES.

762. Innerleithen.—The present sytem of requiring postponements to be renewed every two months is very troublesome, and seems to need alteration. Of 6 outstanding postpone-ments, one of them is entered as a third, 4 as sixth, and one as a twelfth postponement. Medical practitioners should have power to grant certificates, either postponing the vaccination for a much longer period, or relieving parents of further obligation.*
771. Traquair.—The vaccination certificates

have been very well attended to.

VIII.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

30. Roxburgii.

783. Bowden.-The Act continues to work well, and the certificates in almost every case are forwarded to the Registrar within the prescribed time.

811. YETHOLM.—A medical man being located in the parish, the Act is well attended to, and the schedules come in within the specified time.

31. Dumfries.

822. Dunscore.—The operation of the Vaccination Act is now better understood, and no difficulty has occurred in practically carrying out its provisions.

844. Mouswald. - Vaccination is carefully attended to, though the poor complain of the

fees charged by the medical men.

32. Kirkcudbright.

860. Carsphairn.—There has been only one case of a defaulter since the Vaccination Act came into operation.

862. Corsock Bridge.—The Vaccination Act

works well. No defaulters.

863. Crossmichael.—Vaccination has been exceedingly well attended to; but great complaints are made for having to carry infants twice to the vaccinator before the necessary certificate is obtained. And the payment of the

very moderate fee is often very severely felt.
871. Kirkcudbright. — Parents, in many cases, are still dilatory in sending in the vaccination certificates, thus requiring notices sent

33. WIGTOWN.

887. Kirkcolm.—Vaccination goes on very smoothly in this parish, owing, in a great measure, to the Parochial Board paying the public vaccinator £10 of salary per annum. The public vaccinator £10 of salary per annum. medical officer, therefore, vaccinates the children of the working classes gratuitously.

^{*} By section 10 of Act, the medical practitioner may give a certificate that the child is unsusceptible of the vaccine disease after three successive vaccinations have failed.